

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

LINER'S RUM STOCK WITH BRITISH SEAL IS ORDERED SEIZED

Mr. Mellon's Act in Berengaria's
Case Viewed as Test of Law
—Protests to Be Filed

Washington Feels Sure of Its
Ground and Declares Statute
Stands, Seal or No Seal

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—Upon announcement that the Cunarder Berengaria was coming here today with liquor under British Government seal to test the Treasury Department ruling that no liquor except for medicinal purposes must be carried across the three-mile limit, Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, from Washington ordered his agents to board the Britisher and seize her wet goods.

The seizure was ordered by the department after deciding on a policy of strict enforcement of its ship liquor regulations, in respect to all vessels which attempt to bring intoxicating liquor inside the three-mile limit under foreign Government seals. Instructions provided that the sealed stores be seized and transferred to a bonded warehouse, and a receipt issued to the master of the vessel.

Protests Will Be Filed

In the case of both the Berengaria and the liner Olympic, which also is now bound for New York with a sealed liquor store, the American agents of the operating lines have been advised in advance of the intended action of the Treasury. The agent in each case had informed customs officials that a formal protest would be filed as soon as the action was taken. In regard to such protests, Treasury officials merely said that this was the logical course for the shipping companies to take.

Decision of the department to follow this course and stand pat on its regulations was announced after a day of conferences yesterday between Mr. Mellon and his advisers and officials of the State Department. Mr. Mellon, who earlier in the day had expressed doubts as to the right of the American Government to break the official seal of a foreign power, declared in announcing the policy finally decided on that the department felt entirely sure of its ground.

Baltic Arrives Wet

While Treasury Department officials today were concentrating their attention on the Berengaria, the Baltic slipped into quarantine with 6182 bottles of liquor under British Government seal for her next eastbound voyage, in defiance of American dry regulations.

The Baltic reached her pier shortly after 11 o'clock, and Captain Roberts prepared to sign her manifest after which he planned to visit the customs house. It was learned that while the customs authorities intended to seize her sealed liquor, they did not plan to act until after Captain Roberts had applied to the United States public health service for a permit to enter with liquor for medicinal purposes. After this permit has been issued, the customs agents under orders to seize all liquor in excess of medical requirements, whether in or out of seal. This program also would be followed with the incoming Berengaria and other ships carrying liquor under seal for the return trip, it was indicated.

Some Thrown Overboard

The Baltic reached quarantine while the Berengaria was reported approaching Sandy Hook. The Baltic's eastbound liquor supply comprised: 5270 bottles of brandy and ale, 305 bottles of spirits, 119 bottles of wine, 38 bottles of liquors. It was placed in a separate compartment in

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Editorials

Britain Recognizes Right to Seize Liquor

By The Associated Press

London, June 22

It is declared in well-informed quarters here that the British Government in no way challenges the authority of American officials to break the British consular seals and confiscate the liquor aboard ships, it being recognized that the jurisdiction of the British Government in the case of liquor or any other goods sealed at a British port, ceases once the three-mile limit is passed.

PROSECUTOR ACTS TO CLEAN STREET OF BUCKET SHOPS

Crusade Brings Resignation of
Consolidated Head—Two
Firms Enjoined

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 22—William S. Silkworth, president of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, within whose fold such prominent failures as Ruskaya & Co., Kardos & Burke and E. M. Fuller & Co. have operated, has announced that he will resign next Thursday, "or thereabouts." Mr. Silkworth said in announcing his prospective retirement that under his administration "The Consolidated Stock Exchange has put its house in order and that its rules give protection to the public."

An indication of the latter was afforded today by the action of the board of governors in making public the expulsion of P. G. Stamm of P. G. Stamm & Co., brokers, of 35 South William Street, a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Mr. Stamm, it was announced, had been ordered to appear before the board yesterday to answer to the charge of "fictitious trading" and failed to respond, whereupon notice of his expulsion was posted at 10 a. m. today.

Two Firms Enjoined

With the announcement of Mr. Silkworth's proposed action came word that Carl Sherman, Attorney-General, in his drive to clean house in Wall Street "bucket shops" obtained from Isidor Wasservogel, Supreme Court justice, temporary injunctions restraining the interlocking brokerage firms of W. W. Weese & Co. and Joseph H. Dube & Co. from bucketing or otherwise engaging in fraudulent stock transactions. Both firms were ordered to appear Monday to show cause why the injunctions should not be made permanent. The firms, it is said, have no direct exchange affiliations.

Mr. Silkworth's withdrawal is coincident with an estimate by the Journal of Commerce that nearly 2000 Wall Street brokers' clerks, specialists in their own way, have been thrown out of work by the recent bankruptcies among New York brokerage houses. The failure only a few days ago of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne sent 300 persons into the street, all of whom were specially trained for brokerage work. The crash of Jones & Baker threw 200 out of work, and that of W. L. Winkelman & Co. approximately the same number.

Yesterday also produced an attack upon Seymour Cromwell, president of the New York Exchange, by Joseph H. Banton, district attorney. Mr. Banton accused Mr. Cromwell of fighting "in and out of season against constructive legislation" and that he had been instrumental in getting a law passed "the enforcement of which will ruin the brokerage business of New York." The "constructive legislation" referred to by Mr. Banton was the Sheridan law, which would put brokerage houses under minute supervision by some state commission. The Martin law is the one attacked by Mr. Banton, and he asserts that under it a firm may be investigated but that the members cannot be indicted or prosecuted.

Mr. Cromwell Attacked

"The most serious defect in the Martin law is the any proceedings by the Attorney-General automatically grants to the person or firm investigated full immunity from prosecution by the district attorneys of the State," declared Mr. Banton.

Mr. Banton blamed Mr. Cromwell for the present irritated feeling and hazardous condition in Wall Street. Mr. Silkworth expressed the opinion that he had been made a target for personal abuse and that his abuse had reacted unfavorably upon the Consolidated Exchange. He continued: "All of the criticism that has been leveled at me and indirectly at the exchange was for acts committed a year or more ago. Since that time the exchange has, under my administration, put its house in order and the state of affairs on the exchange during the past year has been one of the bright spots in its history."

"The board of governors adopted a questionnaire which is now obtained quarterly from all commission house members. This is a great public safeguard. Another big step as a further protection of the public was the creation by the exchange of its own bureau of auditing and accounting."

Mr. Silkworth will be succeeded in the presidency by Laurence Tweedy, now first vice-president of the Consolidated Exchange.

Mr. Tweedy, it is understood, will effect a complete re-organization of the management of the exchange.

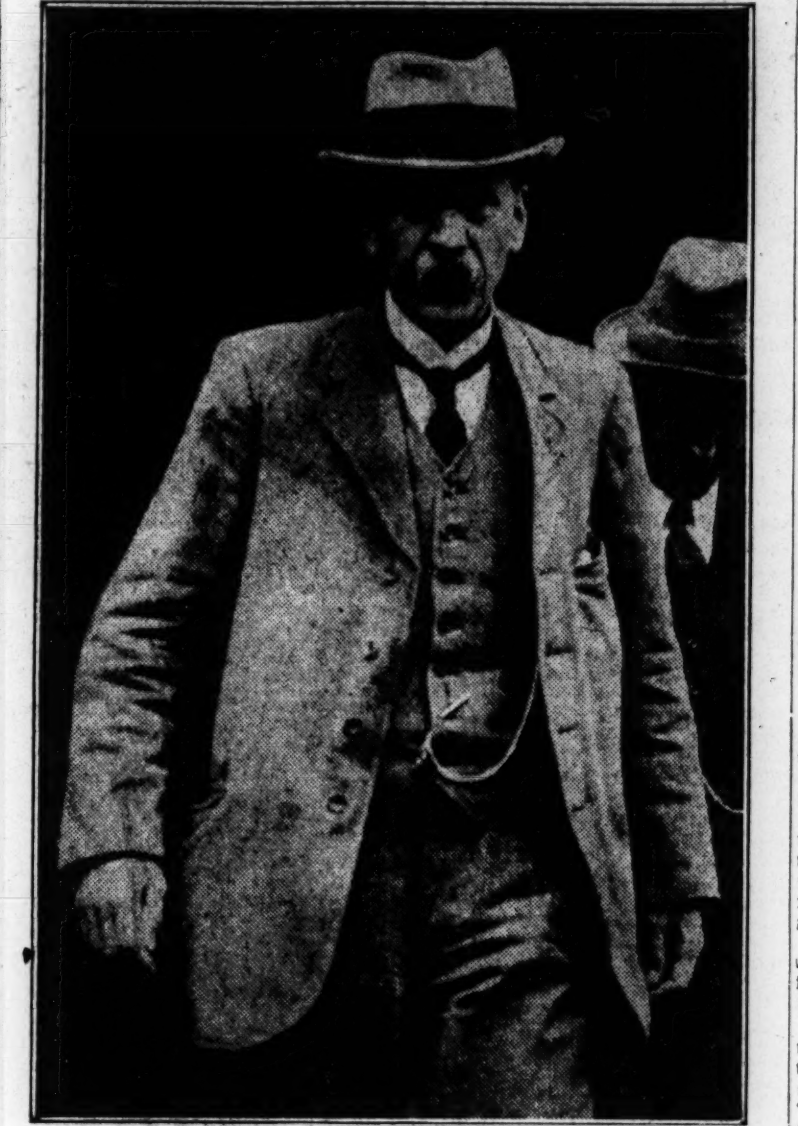
ROBERT SMILLIE WINS SEAT AFTER MANY PREVIOUS DEFEATS

Miners' Federation Leader Gains Morpeth at By-Election
—Supporter of Home Rule for Scotland

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 22—Robert Smillie, the Labor candidate, has won the by-election at Morpeth, thus continuing Labor's hold on this seat. The result comes as the conclusion of a long

and has devoted most of his life since to a struggle on behalf of the miners. Although now comfortably well off, he continues to live on the same scale as when a manual laborer, in accordance with a resolution that he would



Photograph © Topical Press Agency, London

Robert Smillie

Advocate of Home Rule for Scotland, Secures Entry to British House of Commons After Seven Previous Defeats

struggle for election on the part of Mr. Smillie, in which he has won seven times unsuccessfully. His victory in this constituency was generally expected, as it has been a Labor stronghold for some time.

The most significant thing about the election is the increase of the Labor vote from a little over 1,000, at the last election, to 20,000, out of a total of about 30,000.

Mr. Smillie, who is a Scotsman, is a veteran in the trade union movement. He entered the mines at an early age

not lead a life, different from that of the people among whom he was born. As head of the Miners' Federation, he represented Labor in the Mines Inquiry after the war and displayed such strength that many people said Labor would do well to have him for prime minister if the party came into power. Aside from the general opposition to all Labor Party candidates as "Socialists," the most serious objection to him was his demand for Home Rule for Scotland which is regarded as making for the disruption of the Empire.

CHINESE AGREE TO DIVIDE POWER

Compromise Reached to Assign
in New Constitution Share of
Control to Provinces

By Special Cable

PEKING, June 22—The Chinese leaders who are drafting the Constitution have finally reached a compromise to divide the power between the central and provincial governments. The central government is to control the departments of foreign affairs, defense, transportation, posts and telegraphs, and the national courts. The provinces are to control local affairs. Whether the provincial governors are to be appointed by the central government or elected from the provinces is not to be mentioned in the Constitution. The remainder of the Constitution was completed some time ago.

The settlement of the division of power means the probable early completion and promulgation of the Constitution. The provisional Constitution, which has been in force since 1912, followed the French Constitution, but the new document follows the American.

The issue is now to elect a President or promulgate the Constitution first. Tsao Kun wants the election first, so as to give him an opportunity to get a Constitution creating a strongly centralized government. This opportunity he will not have if the Constitution is promulgated before the election.

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, in a special interview with American newspaper correspondents on Thursday, said: "I am ready to assume the foreign ministryship if the urgency of specific questions requires it, even though parliamentary confirmation is not obtained. The people of China are not indifferent to foreign relations, but the domestic crisis demands much attention."

MISS STANCIOF RESIGNS

LONDON, June 22 (AP)—In consequence of the Bulgarian revolution, Miss Nadja Stanciof today resigned her position as first secretary of the Bulgarian Legation in Washington, whether she was soon to proceed. Miss Stanciof enjoyed the unique position of being Europe's only woman diplomat. She speaks eight foreign languages.

HARDING CRUSADE FOR WORLD COURT OPENS IN ST. LOUIS

President Pleads for Justice Over
Force—Says Other Nations
May Accept Provisions

ST. LOUIS, June 22 (AP)—The suggestion that reconstruction of the "creative machinery" of the Permanent Court of International Justice be made a condition to American adhesion to the tribunal was before the country and before the world today as the result of the pronouncement made by President Harding here last night in the first formal address of his western trip.

The suggestion as made by the Chief Executive was put forward, he said, "to dispose conclusively of all other cited apprehensions of danger from the exercise of any influence whatsoever, either open or furtive, by the League of Nations or by any other organization." The main features of the reconstruction as proposed by Mr. Harding to accomplish this purpose, are:

First—That the World Court be empowered to fill any vacancy without interposition from any other body.

Second—That the existing authority of the permanent court of arbitration to nominate judges be continued and that the power to elect judges be transferred from the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations to the remaining members of the court.

Such changes, combined with minor alterations, also set forth, the President was indicated as hoping, would tend to wipe out factional differences over the World Court issue.

Make Court What Name Implies

Then, anticipating "the voice of the doubter," who might inquire whether the 40 nations now represented on the court would consent to these changes in the structure of the tribunal, Mr. Harding answered that "to submit terms which we consider essential to the preservation of our nationality is not an act of discourtesy; it is the only fair, square and honorable thing a great, self-respecting nation can do."

The crux of the conditions suggested the President described as "the making of the World Court precisely what its name implies."

"Can it be possible that despite their protestations to the contrary, this is not what some of our sister states at heart desire?" he asked. "Must there be a test of sincerity abroad as well as at home? Then the more quickly it can be made the better, the better for them and the better for us. There is nothing to be accomplished in ambiguity. We want to know. And the only way to find out is to inquire."

The President devoted virtually all of his address to the World Court issue, but he also reviewed briefly what had been done by his Administration to get America "back on the right track" in its domestic affairs. Although declaring he did not come to make a "partisan report" he said he took pride in pointing out that unemployment had been "banished," financial stability restored, taxes lightened, and great economies effected in government.

Cites Washington's Views

Washington's farewell address was taken by the Chief Executive as his point of departure when he turned to foreign relations. American adhesion to the court, he said squared with the fundamentals enunciated by Washington, who recognized the value of international arbitration.

"It is with that high purpose in mind that I advocate participation by the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice," continued Mr. Harding. "Two conditions may be considered indispensable: 'First—That the tribunal be so constituted as to appear and to be, in theory and practice, in form and in substance, beyond the shadow of doubt, a World Court, and not a League court.'"

"Second—That the United States shall occupy a plane of perfect equality with every other power."

Elaborating upon his pronouncement that the court must not be a League court, the Executive asserted that the country had an opportunity to indicate its desire to join the League in 1920, and it "most emphatically refused," and "it would refuse again, no less decisively today." He added, in part:

There has been no change of condition. It is the same League. Not a line in the rejected Covenant has been

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

WORLD EDUCATORS WILL ATTEND SAN FRANCISCO N. E. A. SESSIONS

Vanguard of Officials Already on Ground Preparing for
Convention to Be Held June 28 to July 6

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22 (Staff Correspondence)—San Francisco and Oakland are drawing educators from all parts of the world for the conference that are to take place here the latter part of June and the first of July. The vanguard of educators from the National Education Association who left Washington on June 6 is here. It includes Joy E. Morgan, director of the division of publications and managing editor of the Journal of the National Education Association; Jessie M. Robinson, assistant editor; S. D. Shankland, secretary of the division of records and accounts; and Harold A. Allan, director of the business division.

Other members of the headquarters

ANGLO-OTTOMAN MONOPOLY NOW ORGANIZED TO CONTROL TURKEY'S ENTIRE COMMERCE

British Company to Represent Exclusively Turkish
Concern Which Includes Among Its Members
Angora Ministers, Deputies and Officials

National Assembly Reported to Have Granted Permission
to Exploit Coal Fields on Shores of Black Sea—
French Participation to Be Invited

By CRAWFORD PRICE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 22—When about a week ago Lausanne announced the signature to an agreement between the Turks and a British corporation for the control of Turkish imports and exports, one naturally awaited further particulars with considerable interest. It is admitted that the presence behind the deal of Leslie Urquhart, the London Scottish financier, who as head of the Russo-Asiatic Corporation long played a leading part in Anglo-Russian commerce, was a guarantee that something serious was afoot.

Now it appears he formed a syndicate called the Corporation for the Economic Development of Turkey, Limited, with himself as chairman and Lord Goschen and Rustem Fehmi Bey among the directors. This concern proposes to float a merchant trading corporation to handle Turkish imports and exports.

Concerns to Co-operate

Thus there is no novelty in the proceeding. But the British company is to represent exclusively a national Turkish company which, including among its members 115 deputies of the Angora Assembly, several ministers, a number of officials and highly placed officers, has apparently secured a monopoly of the aforesaid Turkish imports and exports.

The two companies are to be interested one in another to the extent of a quarter share of the capital respectively and are to co-operate in the closest possible fashion, and it is reported that the National Assembly has already granted the organization permission to exploit valuable coal fields of Soguladok on the Black Sea. Warehouses are to be established in the principal Ottoman ports. Incidentally, French financiers are to be offered participation in the British company.

A Bolshevik Scheme

Such are the vague but significant details available. They are sufficient, however, to enable one to contemplate a very remarkable scheme, which not only postulates monopolization of the Turkish Nation's entire commerce by one joint organization, but also places the members of Parliament in a semi-private capacity in virtual control of the commercial development of the country. The scheme has obviously been inspired by Bolshevik methods, but there is introduced a certain democratic element, which opens up an entirely new vista.

One inevitably begins to wonder how a proposition of this kind is going to work out in actual practice. Certainly it would be unapplicable, except in the most limited sense, to a country like Turkey with normal trading conditions thoroughly disorganized. As a channel for exploitation of the peasantry it offers limitless possibilities and with Parliament and officialdom heavily interested there would appear to be little chance of a successful appeal against abuse. On the whole, it would seem desirable to await still further information before passing definite judgment.

SOLUTION NEARING OF BELGIAN CRISIS

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, June 22—It is just one week since the Belgian ministerial crisis started, and thus caused delay in solving the reparations problem, although George Theunis, the Premier, and Jaspars, the Foreign Minister, are continuing the conversations with Paris and London through the usual diplomatic channels. The length of the crisis is brought about from the fact that the Chamber of Deputies consists of 81 Roman Catholics, 33 Liberals, 68 Socialists and 4 dissidents.

Mr. Theunis wants to rely on a majority composed of Roman Catholics and Liberals, but without causing a breach in the Roman Catholic Party, on the question of the transformation of the French University of Ghent into a Flemish university. A solution of the difficulty which will give him a majority of about 12 votes is supposed to be on the point of being reached.

DAVISON SCHOLARSHIP
AWARDS ANNOUNCED

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 22—The announcement is made in this morning's papers of the names of the Cambridge scholarship awards under the Davison scheme. This completes the list of the first scholarship holders, for the Oxford nominations were made on May 28.

The names are: To Harvard, J. Bird, Trinity College, Oxford, W. D. MacPherson, Trinity College, Cambridge; to Yale, R. W. E. Cecil, Christ Church, Oxford; E. C. Moule, Emmanuel College, Cambridge; to Princeton, C. V. Salmon, Balliol College, Oxford; H. St. D. Nettleton, King's College, Cambridge.

FRANCO-AUSTRIAN ACCORD

PARIS, June 22 (AP)—The Franco-Austrian commercial accord which has been in negotiation between the two nations for the past two months, was signed here today.

CHAMBER OPPOSES
TELEPHONE STRIKEState Commerce Group Urges
Public Get Facts and Enforce
Just Settlement

Asserting that a telephone strike would involve the welfare of the public and the ability of business to function properly, and believing that the facts should be made known to the public, the Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce issued a statement today in which it points out that if the threatened strike is merely a move to preserve the power of a certain union faction then the sooner the public voices its objections the better.

The chamber finds cause for its attitude in the statement accredited to Miss Julia S. O'Connor, president of the operators' department of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, that the struggle ostensibly to enforce better wages and a shorter workday has developed into a fight to preserve the power of a certain union faction then the sooner the public voices its objections the better.

Public Urged to Investigate
The statement continues in part: On the other hand, if the main issue is the dual one of hours and wages as first stated, it is entirely consistent for the public to examine the demands to see whether there is in the existing situation any element of unfairness, a strike which would prove so costly to the public.

We have been forced to the conclusion that there is no economic justification for a wage schedule among telephone operators that would be on the average more than 33 1-3 per cent higher than the average wage of pay. This conclusion is inevitable from an examination of all the available indices of living expenses and commodity costs which show that, in an economic sense, the operators are better paid today than in 1920 when the existing wage scale was established. Living expenses are lower now and there has been no reduction of pay. Employees in almost all other lines of endeavor have had to accept lower wages since 1920 which was the peak year for living costs. No reduction has been made in the telephone business.

It is well known that telephone work is a popular occupation among young women. This is reflected by the fact that the labor turnover among operators is only 1 1/2 per cent per month. If the new wage demand is granted by the company the operators will receive weekly pay ranging from \$17 for beginners to \$27 for experienced operators. In view of all the conditions which exist today or can be reasonably expected, it is not certain, we believe it is not the time for increasing wages among telephone operators. The result to general business, which is not prepared nor able to establish a comparable wage basis, might be most unfortunate.

Believes Strike Avertible
A similar conclusion is inevitable with respect to the proposal for a

EVENTS TONIGHT

Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey's circus, Huntington Avenue grounds, 8:15 afternoon show, 8:30 evening show. Young's Hotel, 8:15. Meeting in interest of Sacco and Vanzetti, Faneuil Hall.

Theaters
Colonial—"Molly Darling," 8. Keith's—Vaudeville, 8. Majestic—"The Covered Wagon" (Film), 8:15, 8:30. St. James—"The Man Who Came Back," 8:15. Tremont—"The Rise of Rosie O'Reilly," 8. Wilbur—"Lisa," 8:15.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Free rose, strawberry and sweet pea exhibition, Horticultural Hall, 12 to 9 p. m. Boy Scout camp, 10 to 11 a. m. Fire Department Drill, Yard, Bristol Street, 8:30 a. m. St. Omer Commandery, Knights Templar: St. John's day outing at Wardhurst, Lynnfield, afternoon and evening. Canadian Club of Boston and Auxiliary: Annual Dominion day picnic, Norumbega Park, afternoon and evening. Brookline Bird Club: Outing at Braintree, afternoon. Field and Forest Club: Walk from Lynn to Lantier Rock, Lynn Woods, afternoon. Appalachian Mountain Club: Afternoon and evening at Green Lodge.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

Tonight
President Harding's Kansas City speech broadcast by W.E.A.F. from New York City, 10 p. m. daylight saving time, 492 meters. W.N.A.C. (Boston)—8:30, stories and music for children, 8:45, concert by choir of men and boys of Trinity Episcopal Church, Melrose, Mass. W.G.T. (Medford Hills)—5:20, "New England weather forecast; produce and stock market reports, 6:30, police reports, 8:30, concert. W.G.T. (Schenectady)—7:40, baseball scores, 7:45, radio drama; instrumental concert. W.E.A.F. (New York City)—7:30, soprano and piano solos, 7:50, "Have You Enough Money?" 8:10, radio drama, "An Investment of \$80 (that netted \$1000)." 8:45, "The Outlawry of War," by Raymond Robbins, 9:00, recitation of "New Zealand songs and stories, 9:25, "The Life of Tut-ankh-amen." W.I.Z. (New York City)—6:30, Mother Goose rhymes, 6:15, musical stories for children, 7:45, literary talk, 7:15, current topics, 8:30, concert, 10:35, time signals and weather forecast. W.F.Y. (New York City)—7:30, dance music, 7:50, instrumental talk, 8:15, sports, 8:30, dance music. K.D.K.A. (Pittsburgh)—8:30, baseball scores and talk by P. F. Mowen, manager Cincinnati "Reds," 8:30, program for farmers. W.B.Z. (Springfield)—8:30, fairy tales, baseball scores, 8:45, literary evening, 9:05, music, 9:50, bedtime story.

"Pops" Program for Tonight

Entrance of the Gladiators...Fueki Overture to "William Tell," Rossini. Waltz, "Jolly Polka," Strauss. Fantasia, "Aida," Verdi. Suite, "Peer Gyn," Grieg. Largo, "The Swan," Debussy. Handel. Parade of the Wooden Soldiers, J. S. Bach. Overture Solennelle, "1812," Tchaikovsky. Selection, "Orange Blossoms," Herbert. Tarantelle, "Sousa." Stars and Stripes Forever, Sousa.

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NEW YORK EDITOR
INDORSES LEAGUEDr. Gay Says America Cannot
Deny Social Motive in
World Relations

"A similar succession of events in Europe and in the United States indicates that the world has been on the threshold of a new historical period during the last two generations," declared Dr. Edwin F. Gay, editor of the New York Evening Post, in his address on "The Rhythm of History," at the annual meeting of the Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa this morning at 11:30, in Sanders Theater. Dr. Gay added, in part:

Throughout history there has been democratic and social progress, but such progress has not been made in a straight line, but in cycles similar to the business cycles studied so closely by economists. Social progress has been made simultaneously by overlapping curves, by periodic swings and interlocking rhythms. There have been outbreaks of individualism and experimentation in government in every civilization as irksomeness and unrest grow.

Rebellion may result or, at least, the escape of rebellious individuals. The demand increases for energetic leadership, and the social emphasis shifts once more to individualism. In some such manner does the rhythm flow, each phase involving its own inner force of social psychology into the next.

Liberalism was the outgrowth of Post-Renaissance individualism and resulted in new discoveries, inventions and the industrial revolution in England. Later the United States abolished slavery, a united Italy was formed and a new Germany came into existence. Here the cycle started to swing back, manifesting itself in the race for armaments and industrial activity.

The world, however, is on the threshold of a new change. Europe and America are becoming bound more closely together. There has been the formation of institutional groups by Capital and Labor on both continents, as well as close international trade associations. Outside the economic area the proliferation of associations in every field, from the union of churches to the Ku Klux Klan, bears further witness of the deep and pervading desire for social co-operation and fellowship.

The rapid growth of social groups and sub-groups with their diffused loyalties leading to clashes and struggles between groups as exemplified by the demarcation—or jurisdictional disputes between the labor unions, or even the athletic rivalries between colleges—is an additional factor, noting can prevent the formation of political "blobs" and nothing can prevent them from clashing until they discover the change in rhythm. Europe is learning to reconcile and to conciliate the differences of group interests—no longer to rule by dividing. This is our task in the United States.

"Our civilization with a social motive will not and must not suffer again a war of nations. But that assertion alone without intelligent planning and international organization will not avert another cataclysm. Make the League of Nations such an agency of conference and adjustment, and it is not so much that the United States in it—taking the World Court in its stride. It is not so much that the world needs us there; we need for our own sake not to remain aloof. We cannot afford to deny the social motive in our world relations. This is our next step in the rhythm of history.

K. K. Carlick of the Federal Reserve Bank, Boston, spoke of the methods and work of the system, and how it affects merchants. Mayor power, in his address of welcome, said he hoped the merchants could make prices as reasonable in country districts as they are in Boston.

FIRMS CAN GET TURKISH ADVICE

Herman G. MacMillan, who will soon join the Constantinople office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, will be in Boston June 27 for the purpose of interviewing representatives of New England firms desiring to discuss any problem confronting them or to request special information which they may obtain after arrival in Constantinople. Appointments may be made by mail to New England District Office, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Custom House, or by telephone, Congress 2862.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature; light to moderate northerly winds.

Weather Outlook

The weather chart of Thursday night showed high and rising barometer north of the Great Lakes and low barometer off the north Atlantic coast and in far western districts. The outlook is for scattered thunder showers in the south Atlantic and east Gulf states and generally fair weather elsewhere in the Washington forecast for Friday and Saturday. The temperature will be somewhat lower Friday in the middle Atlantic and New England states and in the lower Lake region.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany, N. Y. 72 Kansas City, Mo. 78
Atlantic City, N. J. 70 Memphis, Tenn. 78
Boston, Mass. 66 Montreal, Que. 66
Buffalo, N. Y. 76 Nantucket, Mass. 66
Calgary, Alta. 44 New Orleans, La. 74
Charleston, S. C. 80 New York, N. Y. 74
Chicago, Ill. 80 Philadelphia, Pa. 74
Denver, Colo. 58 Pittsburgh, Pa. 80
Des Moines, Ia. 68 Portland, Me. 66
Eastport, N. B. 54 Portland, Ore. 60
Galveston, Tex. 80 San Francisco, Cal. 62
Hatteras, N. C. 80 St. Louis, Mo. 82
Helena, Mont. 58 St. Paul, Minn. 78
Jacksonville, Fla. 78 Washington, D. C. 82

AN ADVANTAGE
IN DISTINCTIVE
STYLE FEATURES

Two Famous Makes
in One Store
FASHION PARK
and
KUPPENHEIMER
GOOD CLOTHES

Dunlop Hats Eagle Shirts

"Desmond's"

Spring, Near Sixth, Los Angeles

The Christian Science Monitor

is for sale on the following
news stands in
Los Angeles, Calif.:

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PROFESSORS TELL
WHY THEY RESIGNMessrs. Gaus and Agard Regard
Meiklejohn Incident as a
Blow at Liberalism

AMHERST, Mass., June 22.—With further protest against the enforced resignation of Alexander Meiklejohn as president of Amherst College, members of the class of 1923 have left for their homes.

George D. Olds, acting president, said today there was no foundation for the report that diplomas would be mailed to the 13 students who refused to accept degrees.

He said also that Walter R. Agard and John M. Gaus were the only two faculty members whose resignations had been received.

Mr. Meiklejohn, mentioned as a possible choice for the presidency of the University of Oklahoma, said he had heard nothing from the board of regents of that institution.

Statements by Retiring Professors
Professors Gaus and Agard gave out statements yesterday.

Professor Gaus' statement was as follows: It is not pleasant for an Amherst alumnus, whose interest lies in educational progress, to view and comment upon the action of the trustees in demanding the resignation of President Meiklejohn. As a student at Amherst I first became interested in the problems upon which I have since been engaged through the stimulus I received from him. As an alumnus I had a growing pride in the work of the college, as he added strength to the faculty and through the faculty forged a part of the program which was to give the small college once more a legitimate place in our educational system. As one interested in study and teaching, I was happy to be called to Amherst three years ago, to share in the developing program there. In doing this, I acted upon the mature opinion of my university friends, who stated that the leadership in college education was with President Meiklejohn and Amherst.

Work Retarded
The action of the trustees, however, halts and retards this work. The president's address at the alumni dinner on Wednesday, the 20th, admirably clarified the issues, although the trustees' action clearly stated in his inaugural address, his centennial address, and in his book "The Liberal College." I have presented my resignation not merely as a gesture which would be relatively insignificant and futile, but because I am committed to the policies of study and teaching which President Meiklejohn fought for, and when those policies are defeated in one place, I want to work toward them somewhere else. For it is obvious that mere peace and quiet will never be a sign of healthy life in colleges and universities if they merely represent standing still. There is too much to do.

Reaction, Says Mr. Agard
Mr. Agard's statement follows: Mr. Meiklejohn represents, in both principle and practice, liberal education. He has been opposed in both respects by a large and influential group of his faculty. The trustees have decided in favor of that group. In so doing they have, in my judgment, not only proved themselves educational reactionaries.

Yesterday afternoon a party of delegates inspected the buildings and equipment of Amherst, Mount Holyoke and Smith colleges.

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CARMEN REJECT
WAGE PROPOSALMeeting Tonight May Result in
Arbitration

At a meeting this morning in Tremont Temple about 700 members of the Boston local of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America voted unanimously to reject the offer made by the public trustees of the Boston Elevated Street Railway for a flat wage increase of 4 cents an hour. If this action is repeated at a second meeting tonight, as it is expected it will be, the wage issue will be carried to arbitration.

The present hour rate paid the blue uniformed street railway workers is a maximum of 61 cents, and the agreement under which they are now working, expires on July 1. Operators of one-way cars are paid 48 cents an hour maximum for an eight-hour day.

The wage question has been the subject of negotiation between the wage committee and the trustees for three months. Matthew J. McLaughlin, business agent of the local, reported today on behalf of the wage committee that the increase offered four cents an hour. The committee advised rejection but left it to the members, who accepted the advice and voted to arbitrate.

Pending the action of the meeting tonight, officials of the union are reticent about stating their maximum demands, which are variously said to be between 75 and 90 cents. They are inclined to wait until an additional vote of the membership has been taken before announcing the full details of the wage question now at issue.

William B. Fitzgerald of Detroit, first vice-president of the national union, is in Boston in an advisory capacity. He was in conference until a late hour last night with James H. Vahey, attorney for the union, who will act in any arbitration, and John H. Reardon of Worcester, member of the executive board. The local comprises about 7500 men.

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Law School Graduates' Outing
Boston University Law School Association is holding its annual outing this afternoon at the Shore Gardens, Nantasket Beach. Games are in charge of Jay R. Benton, attorney-general of Massachusetts. Among the speakers are Judge Rathbun of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, and Joseph T. Kenney, former district attorney of Fall River.

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WORLD EDUCATORS WILL ATTEND SAN FRANCISCO N. E. A. SESSIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

will hold its meetings within the same period as those of the National Education Association. Some of the meetings of the one organization will parallel those of the other. There will also be joint conferences and special group meetings at which both organizations will be represented.

The National Education Association, which is made up almost wholly of public school teachers, has a distinct national problem, with which to deal and which it must work out within itself. The representatives to the World Conference have a different field. There are, however, questions concerning broad educational methods, tendencies, development and achievement of common interest, and the give and take on these matters is expected to inform the delegates from both sides of the ocean.

The programs are not yet completed, so that only a bird's-eye view of the prospect can be taken at this time. So soon as the staff is all here, the various subjects will begin to take shape for the formal exercises.

One of the reasons for selecting the Pacific coast cities for the conventions of the National Education Association and the World Conference on Education is that educational methods here are so far advanced, and that many of the problems of the future requiring educational background are expected to be worked out in this part of the world.

British Leader to Attend

There will be a number of distinguished men in attendance upon the World Conference, including W. G. Cove, president of the National Union of Teachers of England and Wales. The British delegates arrived in this country some days ago. Some of the countries will send professors or students now attending American colleges or universities, many of whom are well advanced in educational matters.

Higher standards of professional training and competency among grade teachers in the public schools is bound to be an important theme in the sixty-first annual convention and conference. This subject will be considered in detail by the National League of Teachers' Associations, according to Mrs. Emma L. Dacre of San Francisco, president of the league.

The report of Prof. Albert R. Lang of Palo Alto is to form the basis for a "co-operation drive," pointing the importance of American teaching methods and the necessity of rescuing the grade teachers from obscurity seemingly imposed by a preoccupied superintendency.

The grade teacher, the keystone of the arch of pedagogy, has been the last to organize her forces. A roll of 23,000 members embracing nearly every state in the Union, however, attests the success of initial work accomplished by the National League of Teachers' Associations.

Western Conditions Good

New England states and the south trail in public school teachers' organizations, according to Miss Dacre. Salaries are low and lack of interest among teachers is seen. The middle west and the west furnish more satisfactory conditions, and the influence of independent school systems, with their prescribed textbooks and peculiar teaching methods, is minimized.

Professor Lang takes issue with the present American public school system, which is tending toward an expensive "overhead" of administrative machinery and "unconscious subjugation of the grade teacher." During the town meeting days of early colonial times, he observes, the classroom teacher held all the status that existed in the teachers' profession. Even for some time after the forming of "school committees" the classroom teacher continued supreme in the school realm.

Then, with the growth of cities, the advent of the principal, the superintendent and numerous supervisors, the grade teacher "submerged in a mass of organization and system." Superimposed institutes displaced voluntary associations. The enduring strength and permanency of the American public school system is thereby held endangered. Professor Lang adds, has been sacrificed.

Souder Basis for Teachers

This is the situation faced by the National League. Its objectives are organization, stiffening of professional standards, and the dominance of the public grade school system as a leader in the educational field instead of merely a perfunctory push-off by poorly paid teachers.

To place teachers' pensions in the United States upon a more sound and uniform basis, by inducing the Federal Government to assume obligation for the accrued liability over a period of 50 years, is the basis of a plan to be placed before the National Education Association at its opening meeting by Philip E. Carlson, principal of the Roosevelt School of Minneapolis, and chairman of the pension committee of the association.

"The reason we have failed to re-

cure a uniform pension system in the different states is that the accrued liability is so large that it staggers local communities," said Mr. Carlson. "Action of the Federal Government in wiping out this liability would encourage states and local communities to establish sound and adequate pension systems."

Vocational education is the essential need in the public school system of Italy, and the Minister of Education has instructed Princess Santa Borghese, now in San Francisco as National Education Association delegate from Italy, to collaborate with vocational experts at the convention for the basis of a report to the Department of Education. This report will be incorporated as part of recommendations to the Government urging vocational training for every secondary school in the kingdom, according to the Princess, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Education in Italy

Princess Santa added that vocational education in Italy is centered today in "special schools," detached from the regular school system, and perfunctory courses, "sewing for girls and drawing for boys," have failed to meet requirements. The function of the ordinary Italian school, she says, is twofold: to educate in the classics for the professions or give elementary training to the 14-year age limit for child labor when the majority become manual laborers. There is no intermediate between five hours of solid academics six days a week and indeterminate elementary education.

This is held to be no reflection on the efficiency of the present system so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. As to efficiency, the public-school graduate is required to pass an examination under state supervision prior to receiving a state diploma. The system obtains through the elementary division, with children from 6 to 14 years; from 14 to 18 years for secondary and normal or technical schools; from 19 to 22 for university work.

To a certain extent, the Princess said, education in Italy bears the impress of medieval times, with characteristic bent toward the classics, history, and philosophy. Chemistry and physics are forging to the front, due to German influences, but the elementary school, which is the finishing school for a majority of pupils, educates neither for the professions nor for skilled positions in the trades. The elementary schools must be articulated to Italy's social and industrial life, and vocational training in every school is the urgent need, according to Princess Borghese. She added:

International co-ordination of educational forces is bound to effect tremendous changes in the school systems of Europe where old-world ideas are entrenched. One pattern will never fit all systems indiscriminately, but already there is a stir abroad and among professors, headmasters and overseers are discovering that progress applies quite as much to education as to mechanical invention or the peace.

The World Conference on Education should result in a genuine renaissance of interest in education, not merely as a theoretical course of study but as a dynamic, virile force keyed to the manifold needs of the masses. Benito Mussolini, our meteoric Premier, is now outlining a plan for the reintroduction of religious training in the schools. In some quarters this is not regarded with fervor and if persisted in, may again stamp the Italian school system as reactionary and out of joint with the trend of modern education.

Delegates From Many Lands

The list of foreign delegates to attend the conference and convention follows, corrected to date:

Armenia—Mr. Albert Staub, secretary, Eastern College, 12 East Twenty-First Street, New York City; Mr. H. Paulian, Armenian Students Association of America, 547 West One Hundred Eighty-Sixth Street, New York City.

Belgium—Mr. Michel Lagraye, Box 960, Stanford University, California; Mr. Ferdinandus, Box 950, Stanford University, California; Miss Georgeette Furstenhoff, 47 Arden Road, Berkeley, Cal.; Miss Germaine Collette, Stanford University, California; Mr. Eugene Poncellet, Box 959, Stanford University, California; Miss Alice Wilson, 171 Ninth Ave., San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. Jules Simon, Belgian Consul-General, San Francisco, Cal.

Canada—Dr. T. Stannage Boyle, University of King's College, Windsor, N. S.; the Hon. H. P. McPherson, St. Francis Xavier College, Antigonish, N. S.; Mr. James F. Bryant, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada; Mr. U. Yen, 2015 Nineteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Costa Rica—Mr. Omar Dengo, Heredia, Costa Rica.

China—Mr. Chin I. Commissioner of Education, Wuchang, Hupeh, China; Mr. Chen Shih, Wuchang, Hupeh, China; Mr. Kao-Hung, Wuchang, Hupeh, China; Mr. U. Yen, 2015 Nineteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Costa Rica—Mr. Omar Dengo, Heredia, Costa Rica.

Chile—Dr. Carlos Fernandez Pena, care of Association of Education, Santiago, Chile.

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Costa Rica—Mr. Omar Dengo, Heredia, Costa Rica.

Educators Taking Prominent Parts in San Francisco Convention



J. W. CRABTREE

DR. W. G. COVE

J. E. MORGAN

Normal School, Costa Rica, Central America.

Czechoslovakia—Prof. V. Kralicek, 2105 L. Millard Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. B. Bartosowsky, Czechoslovak Legation, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Stroh, Minister of Education, Czechoslovakia; Dr. B. Stepanek, Minister of Czechoslovakia, Washington, D. C.

Denmark—Mr. Fin Lund, 464 Mill Building, 220 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal.

England—Prof. John Adams, University of California, Los Angeles, Cal.; Prof. Sir Israel Gollancz, King's College, Strand, W. C. 2 London, England; W. G. Cove, president National Union of Teachers of England and Wales, Rhondda, Wales; Dr. P. S. Boas, 22 Fox Grove, Beckenham, Kent, England; Mr. A. W. Reed, King's College, Strand, W. C. 2, England; Mr. E. J. Sainsbury, Cheyne Lodge, Station Road, Thames Ditton, England; Miss Marjorie Wise, 106 Morningside Drive, New York City; Miss Clementina Laing (Scotland); The Academy, Edinburgh, Scotland; Mr. A. V. Houghton, Buckingham Gate, London, S. W. 1, England; Miss Irene Montagu, 37 Great Russell Street, London, W. C. 1, England; Mr. J. Butters (accompanying by staff), rector of Ardrossan Academy, Ayrshire, England; Mr. A. E. Hayes, 15 Priory Garden, Highgate, London, N. 6, England.

France—Prof. André Morize, 145 Widener Library, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Mr. Howard H. Barton (Red Cross in France), Division of Junior, Springfield, O.; Mr. Homendy, Paris, France.

Hawaii—Mr. Vaughan McCaughey, Department of Public Instruction, Honolulu, Hawaii.

India—Prof. S. L. Joshi, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.; Mr. Tarakanth Das, Box 1526, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Sudhindra Bose, department of political science, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia.; Prof. Chatterjee, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, O.; Mr. H. E. K. Rakshit, 975 Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.

Indo-China—Miss Johanne Bietry, 2445 Clay Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Italy—Princess Santa Borghese, Royal Italian Embassy, Washington, D. C.

Japan—Mr. Ryo Takemura, Box 264, Rocky Ford, Colo.; Mr. Isamu Kawakami, secretary, National Y. M. C. A., 10 Omote Sarugoku-cho-kanda, Tokyo, Japan; Dr. M. Anesaki, Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan; Mr. Gilbert Bowles, 30 Kojima, Mitia, Tokyo, Japan; H. E. Count Uchida, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tokyo, Japan; the Hon. H. E. K. Kamae, Education, Hitoten-bashi, Dori, Japan; Dr. M. Sawayama, Imperial Education Society, Hitoten-bashi, Dori, Japan.

Mexico—Miss Zonia Baber, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

New Zealand—Miss Hazel Gooder, 478 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Canada.

Norway—Mr. Otto Grenne, Knos, 39-23, Kristiania, Norway.

Pan-American Union—Mr. F. J. Yanes, Washington, D. C.

Pan-Pacific Union—Dr. Frank F. Bunker, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Peru—Mr. Lester M. Wilson, Apartado 1792, Lima, Peru.

Scotland—Prof. H. J. C. Grierson, The University, Edinburgh, Scotland; Prof. George C. Pringle, Educational Institute of Scotland, Edinburgh, Scotland; Mr. J. W. Critchley, Educational Institute of Scotland, Edinburgh, Scotland; Mr. Thomas Henderson, 47 Moray Place, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Spain—A. G. Solanilla, 906 E. Huron Street, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Sr. D. Juan Cebreau, 1801 Octavia Street, San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. J. Pyran, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal.

Switzerland—Prof. H. Bosshard, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Mr. Ken Harada, League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

Turkey—Miss Elizabeth Pashayan, 151 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Uruguay—Dr. Jacobo Varela, Minister of Uruguay, Washington, D. C.; Mr. O. M. Goldaracena, Montevideo, Uruguay, Consul at San Francisco.

Tentative Delegates

Armenia—Mr. D. Dilkyan, Sec. Armenian Educational Foundation, 247 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

China—Mr. Cho Pao Ching, Box 94, T. C. Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

Czechoslovakia—Dr. Rudolf Kuraz, Prague, Czechoslovakia.

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head of the secondary girls' school system of Scotland.

John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, presided last evening at a banquet at the Hotel McAlpin attended by 150 American educators and their guests in honor of the British delegates.

DOFFERS' UNION THREATENS STRIKE

Fall River U. T. W. Allege Discrimination by Mills

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 22 (Special)—Officers of the Doffers' Union have threatened to appeal to Thomas F. McMahon, international president, asking him to sanction a strike if the Textile Council is carrying on a campaign for securing new members do not come to an end.

The doffers, who are affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America, charge that the Textile Council is sending organizers into the mills while operations are going on and canvassing for membership. They declare that overseers in some of the mills have advised workers to devote their union affiliations to Textile Council organizations.

The doffers also charge that the mill owners deny them the privilege of entering mills for the purpose of enlisting membership in United Textile Workers' unions, and deem the competition unfair.

A statement of Secretary Campos issued yesterday, said that a preliminary investigation has revealed that the Textile Council is carrying on a campaign within the mills with the sanction of the managements. A further investigation will be made, he continued, and, if the conditions are found to be general, President McMahon will be asked to support a strike of the United Textile Workers' unions here to stop the practice.

The statement of Mr. Campos also says that community meetings of the United Textile Workers' unions are being held to ascertain the sentiment on a strike.

TAFTS LEAVE FOR MURRAY BAY

HARTFORD, Conn., June 22—Chief Justice Taft and Mrs. Taft left Hartford last evening for their summer home at Murray Bay, having spent the day with Senator and Mrs. McLean at their home in Simsbury.

Other British delegates, accompanying Dr. Crutchley, who left here for San Francisco this morning, include George C. Pringle, secretary of the Educational Institute of Scotland; E. W. Saintsbury, president of the Teachers' Union of England, said to be the largest teachers' organization in the world, including 125,000 members, and Miss Clementina Laing.

"Duty of Modern Teacher Is to Train for Peace"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 22—"The duty of the modern teacher is to train for peace and the common understanding of the nations of the world, for thus only will the next generation make the most of the great, new experiments in internationalism it will have to face." This was the message brought to America by Dr. J. W. Crutchley, president of the Educational Institute of Scotland, and official delegate from Great Britain to the World Educational Conference at San Francisco.

Dr. Crutchley, who left here for San Francisco this morning, included George C. Pringle, secretary of the Educational Institute of Scotland; E. W. Saintsbury, president of the Teachers' Union of England, said to be the largest teachers' organization in the world, including 125,000 members, and Miss Clementina Laing.

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LINER'S RUM STOCK UNDER SEAL OF BRITISH IS ORDERED SEIZED

(Continued from Page 1)

the hold and bore four British customs seals, which were inspected daily by the ship's officers. Except for this supply, the Baltic arrived bone dry. A few bottles provided for the westbound voyage, which were not consumed were dumped overboard at the three-mile limit.

While ship's officers had been ordered by their line to "keep mum," it was understood at quarantine that action by American authorities might be expected when the captain presented himself at the customhouse with his manifest.

The Baltic sailed from Liverpool on June 9, a day before the latest American dry ruling became effective. She hit a submerged wreck and returned for slight repairs. As she put out again for the United States after June 10, it is believed the new ruling applies also to her.

of the Treasury, declared this morning that beginning with the White Star liner Baltic, which docked in New York this morning, every ship would be treated alike by customs officials, who will confiscate every drop of liquor not included under the classification of medicinal stores, whether protected by foreign Government seals or not.

Treasury officials are not looking for any disturbances when the customs officials carry out the confiscation orders. They express confidence that no court can be found which will grant an injunction, in view of the plain and explicit decision of the Supreme Court on the subject. For this reason, the matter will probably not come up for court decision at all, it is

WORLD PEACE PARLEYS OF BOYS URGED AS ROTARY'S BIG SERVICE

Educator Offers Plan at St. Louis to Assure Amity—Guy Gundaker Is Nominated President

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 22 (Special)—International conventions of boys under the auspices of Rotary International to further world understanding and thus prepare the coming generation for world peace, was outlined before the fourteenth convention of the Rotarians by Frank D. Stutz, principal of the Moraine Park School, Dayton, O. Setting up the boys as the world's supreme challenge, combining history and civilization at source, and being the greatest power, properly taught, to assure international friendship, Mr. Stutz spoke in part as follows:

"History is a record of challenges—its rejection or acceptance. The challenge of the Northwest Passage was accepted by Columbus and a new continent was the result. The challenge of the tomb of Jesus in Turkey's hands was a challenge accepted by the Crusaders, and the result was the fall of the feudal system and the rise of world trade.

The challenge of the right of conscience, accepted by the Pilgrims, meant democracy on a large plan in America. The challenge of a united, co-operating world, rejected by Napoleon meant the rebirth of the old war-breeding balance of power. The challenge of the right of the individual, rejected by Germany caused an avalanche of hate, blood and maladjustment.

The supreme challenge of each generation is the next generation. The supreme challenge of Rotary—an organization of men—is the boys. The challenge and the way it is met will determine the destiny of Rotary.

Why are our boys the supreme challenge?

Work With Boys Lives On

Boys are history and civilization at the source. A fraction of the time spent upon the influencing of adults—of men—if spent upon boys will establish boys, their loyalties and their ideals.

What shall Rotary make of the supreme challenge?

Rotary can teach the boys of the world that service must be above self, if the game of living is to be played in a man's way. We can teach unselfishness just as we have heretofore taught selfishness and just as successfully. With Rotary the responsibility will be placed before business smugness and satisfaction. Wealth will be regarded as an opportunity for service.

Rotary can teach the boys of the world that all true law is inherent—and that all law should be respected, for such respect is the basis of peace. . . . He has the largest liberty who fills the law full, through passionate obedience.

Rotary can teach the boys of the world that truth must be honored above opinion. Let every man have his opinion where the facts cannot be obtained. Let every man be tolerant of every other man's opinion. Let every man label his opinion as an opinion and not as a truth. But where of is; where truth is, away with opinion. Men can understand only one thing—truth. They fight each other over opinions.

Rotary can teach the boys of the world how to build a world of peace. Nobody but boys can ever do this. Peace must be built on understanding and justice. One rarely hates the person he really knows.

Example and Co-operation

If Rotary is to do these things—what can Rotary do them? What shall be the method and the machinery? First, by example.

Second, by co-operation with the organizations now existing for boys.

Third, by arranging international conventions of boys. Rotary must interest the boys of the nations in each other. These boys must meet and talk out their experiences. What finer than a Rotary boys convention where the picked boys of the lands and nations might know each other?

Fourth, by a Rotary school for leadership.

The nomination of Guy Gundaker of Philadelphia, whose name was mentioned as a probability in these dispatches, was made in committee yesterday afternoon, and reported without opposition. His unopposed election will take place today, thus removing the presidency of Rotary International from Missouri to Pennsylvania.

Welfare Debate Ends

The forecast of serious opposition to the plan of diverting the general attention of Rotary to allied subjects, with particular reference to aid to "crippled children," was justified by immediate action when a resolution on this subject was presented to the convention. The body declared that it believed in the general worthiness of the plan, but that the purposes of Rotary were apart from that type of specialization; that individuals should continue their good work in every charitable way, but that the organization should not set itself up as a "mentor and protector of crippled children throughout the world."

The big surprise of the closing hours of yesterday's session was the unannounced appearance of President Harding at the convention hall shortly after his arrival in St. Louis. He drove almost directly from the train to the Coliseum where he appeared at 4:30

HARDING CRUSADE FOR WORLD COURT OPENS IN ST. LOUIS

(Continued from Page 1)

altered, not a phrase modified, not a word omitted or added.

Article X Remains

Article X still stands as the heart of the compact. Article XI, and all other stipulations objected to and condemned by the American people remain untouched, in full force in theory, however circumstantially they are being ignored in practice.

The abstract principle of a world court found its genesis in The Hague Tribunal. The concrete application of that principle has been made by the League. Sound theory and admirable practice have been joined successfully. The court itself is not only firmly established but has clearly demonstrated its utility and efficiency.

It is a true judicial tribunal. Its composition is of the highest order. Non-better, none freer, from selfish, partisan, national, or racial prejudices or influences could be obtained. That, to the best of my information and belief, is a fact universally admitted, and claimed. I care not whence the court came, I insist only that its integrity, its independence, its complete and con-

tinuing freedom be safeguarded absolutely.

The sole question is whether the requirements which I have enumerated as essential to adherence by the United States can be met. My answer is that where there is a unanimous will, a way can always be found. I am not wedded irrevocably to any particular method.

Readjustment Urged

I would not assume for a moment that the readjustment of the existing arrangement which appears to my mind as feasible is the best, much less the only, one. But such as it is, I submit it, without excess of detail, as a basis for consideration, discussion, and judgment.

The fixing of compensation of the judges, the supervision of expenditures, the apportionment of contributions, etc., could also be transferred from the League to either the Court of Arbitration or a commission designated by the member nations. Thus, incidentally, would be averted the admitted unfairness of the present system, which imposes a tax upon members of the League who are not subscribers to the Court.

The exclusive privilege now held by the League to seek advisory legal guidance from the Court might either be abolished, or, more wisely, perhaps, be extended to any member or group of member nations. Thus all would be served alike, subject as now to determine the Court itself of the kind of questions upon which it would render judgments.

The disparity in voting as between a nation and an aggregate empire, which now maintains in the Assembly of the League, to which many object, because of apprehensions which I do not share, would, under this plan, disappear automatically.

In presenting these suggestions the President declared he neither advanced nor retreated from the position assumed in presenting the Court proposal to the Senate, but merely indicated "ways and means for realization of our common aspiration" which he defined as a desire to substitute "justice for warfare in the settlement of controversies between nations." He continued:

Further than that I shall not go. I shall not attempt to coerce the Senate of the United States. I shall make no demand upon the people. I shall not try to impose my will upon any body or anybody. I shall embark upon no crusade. Hereafter, from time to time, as I act, I shall invoke your Christianity. I shall reach to the very depths of your love for your fellow men of whatever race or creed throughout the world. I shall speak, as I speak now, with all the earnestness and power of the sincerity that is in me and in perfect faith that God will keep clear and receptive your understanding.

I could not do otherwise. My soul yearns for peace. My heart is anguished by the sufferings of war. My spirit is eager to serve. My passion is for justice. My hope is in the great Court. My mind is made up. My resolution is fixed.

CHANGE IN THOUGHT DECLARED AS NEED TO SAVE CIVILIZATION

Prof. Graham Wallas of University of London Delivers First Dartmouth Alumni Course Lecture

HANOVER, N. H., June 22 (Special)—A change in the thinking of mankind, whereby a better civilized life and an improved form of society may be evolved is imperative, if the world is to be saved from a relapse into the dark ages, declared Prof. Graham Wallas of the University of London, in the first of a series of lectures on the subject, "Towards an Art of Political Thought," which opened the third annual Dartmouth alumni lectureship program. He said:

"Civilization is threatened today by the same danger which threatened Rome 1500 years ago. As in Rome in 423, so now, not only the habits but the thoughts and religions and philosophies upon which civilization is based are in danger of destruction, and civilization, if it would survive the perils which threaten it, must no longer proceed by the blind, unguided effort of trial and error, but by conscious effort of will, develop powers and processes of creative thought for the guidance of society.

Linked Europe and Asia

Professor Wallas in opening his lecture linked Europe and Asia together as one great continent, Eurasia, today possessed by fear and a sense of helplessness in the face of post-war instabilities and disillusionments, sliding down a decline into a period of dark ages for want of leadership and guidance and through inability to bring to bear upon the present difficulties minds trained to creative thought and the leadership which is demanded.

Continuing, he said:

In spite of the hopes which buoyed up those who suffered and those who died in the inevitable Great War, conditions throughout the world have grown steadily worse, and there is everywhere the feeling that human events have passed beyond the powers of humanity to control. In China, Russia, Bulgaria, and almost any other country, it is impossible to say from day to day what the government of that country shall be. No one can claim that the great original religions guide human events, or even that the instinct of patriotism guides humanity. In fact, the patriotic instinct is often acting as blindly as the marching instinct of tribes of men.

Professor Wallas also called attention to the boasted defiance of legality of the followers of Trotsky and of Mussolini, of large groups in Bulgaria, and even, he said, in France.

"And the new dark ages, if they come," he said, "must inevitably destroy half the population of the great Eurasian continent." The speaker called attention to the fact that in the dark ages of the past the continents were peopled by peasants and shepherds, dwelling in their own huts, and, for the most part, economically independent. The spaces once inhabited by those peoples, he said, are now the homes of millions who owe their existence to the great organization of

optimism in analysis.

There was optimism, however, in Professor Wallas' analysis of the reasons why he believes no such complete debacle as befell Rome can overtake the world today. He pointed out the tremendous mass of knowledge now scattered broadcast throughout the world. "The body of knowledge concerning the control of civilization by rationalized human purpose is vastly greater," he said, "than ever before, and it is impossible now for any one great catastrophe such as the burning of the Alexandrian Library to wipe out of existence the entire accumulation of human knowledge."

"Moreover," he said, "whereas Rome was a city made into a world, there are now islands of civilization capable of withstanding and surviving a death blow dealt to another of civilization's parts. In 423 the fall of Rome necessitated the fall of the world. Now, however, the world cannot be felled so easily, and a continent such as America, in reality a great island of civilization, can for a long period remain unaffected by catastrophes which may overwhelm other portions of the world."

It was the speaker's final hope that man by developing his own processes of thought can build a better civilized life, by the conscious effort of his own will evolve a society greater than any yet achieved. This, he said, must be the remedy if man is to avoid new dark ages and slow relative progress of civilization's hopes cannot be found either in great theories or in cities of refuge for the mind, such as America.

In continuing his course of lectures Professor Wallas will treat of the methods by which great thinkers have created their thought and will endeavor to suggest ways and means in which men may train themselves for leadership by the development of similar powers.

MAINE BANKERS TO MEET

PORTLAND, Me., June 22—Gen. Herbert M. Lord, United States Budget Director, a native of Maine; W. P. G. Harding, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New England; William E. Nutting and George C. Bradford, Boston bankers, and Percy R. Todd, president of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, will address the twenty-third annual convention of the Maine Bankers' Association here Saturday. Governor Percival P. Baxter will welcome the delegates.

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TWILIGHT TALES

A Very Important Thing

"WHAT kingdom does it belong to?" asked Tim. Of course, you will guess that the Twins were playing Twenty Questions.

"To the vegetable," answered Mrs. Barlow.

"How high does it grow?"

"It isn't growing any more; it's underground."

"It must be some old potato," decided Tim.

"How old is it?" asked Marjorie.

"Many thousand years."

"Oh, but it isn't fair to take anything so old," she objected. "I don't believe I've ever heard of it."

"But you use it every day—though much of the time you don't know you're using it."

"What's it good for mostly?" Tim inquired.

"It suddenly tomorrow there were none of it," said Mrs. Barlow, "almost every factory in the world would close. Trade and travel would almost stop, trains, trolleys, automobiles and elevators cease running. Our houses would have no lights except candles. New materials for our clothes would be hand-woven and of the natural colors of cotton and wool."

"Oh, Mother," insisted Marjorie, "there's nothing so important as all that."

"I am not exaggerating," declared Mrs. Barlow, "when I tell you that our entire experience, as we live it at present, is dependent on this one thing."

"Is it beautiful?" Marjorie questioned.

"Far from it; black, shiny, dusty, lumpy!"

"I know what it is," cried Tim. "It's coal!"

"Right," affirmed Mrs. Barlow.

"But, Mother," objected Marjorie, "coal isn't a vegetable."

"It belongs to the vegetable kingdom, because it is formed from the fallen forests of long, long ago."

"But, Mother, you said our house would only have candles to light it if there were not any coal. We burn electricity."

"Electricity has to be manufactured for use and coal is used to run the engines. Our wires cannot just snatch electricity out of the air you know."

"Well, I never thought of it. But our automobile doesn't run by coal. Why would that stop?"

"Gasoline is a product of coal."

"I don't see why we couldn't have colored clothes and things."

"Because the dyes used in factories are made from coal-tar. Of course, in time, we might go back to the old vegetable dyes, but these are so difficult to get and so slow to use that we should still use undyed stuffs a great deal."

"Have people always used coal?" asked Tim.

"I believe that ancient history men-

tions something which probably was coal, but men did not dig into the earth for it then; they used small surface deposits. It did not affect their lives at all. Not till about the time that the English came to the new world was coal mined in Europe. Ever since then we have been improving our ways of doing this and getting it out in larger and larger quantities, till now we are in danger of leaving future centuries coalless unless new fields are found. Think how almost every act is conditioned by coal. We eat breakfast which is cooked over coal or some product of it. Dad goes to the station in a car driven by a coal derivative, takes a coal-driven train to town and an electric car dependent on coal to his office. He goes up in an elevator which could not run without coal to an office relying on coal for heat and light. After the day's work, perhaps, he goes to the theater which must use coal for both comfort and scenic effects.

"Those ugly black lumps!" wondered Marjorie.

"They were once the forest primeval," Mrs. Barlow reminded her.

"And today," said Mr. Barlow from over in a corner, "they are the fiery heart of civilization."

NEW GERMAN LINER
MAKES MAIDEN TRIP

BREMERHAVEN, June 22—Thousands of cheering people witnessed the departure for New York last evening of the North German Lloyd's new liner München on its maiden trip. The liner, of 15,325 tons gross, was built at Swinemünde and was brought here early this month after a successful trial voyage.

Before the München sailed a largely attended reception was held on board, at which speakers referred to the vessel as a model type of Germany's modern shipbuilding.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE
ADOPTED IN AUSTRIA

VIENNA, June 22—The Union of Pan-German Government Employees, whose 50,000 members have been fighting for increased wages, have voted to adopt passive resistance tactics in all departments of public service throughout the country. The program goes into effect today.

The Social Democratic and Christian Socialist unions decided not to participate in the movement, but announced that they would maintain an attitude of "friendly neutrality."

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LOS ANGELES

The Monitor's Appeal to Educators

EDUCATORS everywhere are interested in The Christian Science Monitor. This is because the Monitor is making an appeal to anyone who is a student of the world's activities, viewed in their broadest light.

Extended reports of the National Education Association Convention and World Conference on Education at the Oakland-San Francisco meeting will appear each day. Our regular staff correspondent, assisted by two special writers, will cover the occasion fully.

The progressive steps taken by the N. E. A. at Boston in 1922 and at Cleveland in 1923 make this meeting of marked interest to school teachers and superintendents. Problems of importance to every American citizen will be discussed and acted upon.

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BELFAST PUSHES
EDUCATION BILL

Second Reading Reached in Senate, and Bill Provides for Teachers of All Denominations

BELFAST, June 8 (Special Correspondence)—In moving the second reading of the education bill in the Northern Senate the Marquis of Londonderry went over some of the points of the bill which had aroused discussion. Referring to the financial arrangement of the bill, the Marquis stated that the Government hoped to make a grant of £2 for every £1 of local expenditure.

A committee had also been sitting under the direction of Mr. McKewen to discuss a new basis of remuneration for Sunday school teachers and a revised scale would be adopted. There had been much criticism on the subject of the provision for religious instruction, but the Minister insisted that moral instruction should be associated with secular instruction.

Teachers for All Creeds

The Government hoped to supply teachers in sufficient numbers to suit all denominations and creeds. There has been no further statement from the hierarchy regarding the bill; and, in any case the number of Roman Catholic applicants for tuition at the Government Training College has again increased. There were 50 such applicants.

It does not appear that the Roman Catholic section of the community objects to the bill as a bill. Their chief grievance, and one which is at the bottom of most of their criticism of Sir James Craig's Government, is the abolition of proportional representation. On the other hand, many Roman Catholics have testified to the impartial treatment they have received at the hands of the Government.

Sir Dawson Bates, Minister of Home Affairs, recently assumed the task of extolling and defending the special constabulary. In moving the vote of £1,597,628, of which £1,150,000 is required for the special constabulary, the Minister warned Ulstermen that the country was not yet "out of the wood."

Dangers from Without

Sir Dawson Bates feared, if anything, dangers from without rather than from within, but qualified this remark with the reassuring statement that he did not believe the Free State Government, as a government, wanted to disturb the Six Counties' peace. He implied that any attack on the Six Counties might come from the "completely uncontrolled organizations" which had been operating in the South.

The Minister's remarks on this head were interesting in view of statements which appear from time to time in the Northern press and elsewhere, to the effect that the Free State Government will lose no time in disturbing the peace of the Six Counties as soon as it is able. There are to be no reductions in the constabulary forces; curfew will remain, and the internment are still to be held. Of the 2677 Royal Ulster Constabulary enrolled, there are 524 Roman Catholics, which is just over 50 per cent of the quota allowed.

EGYPTIAN WOMEN
SPEAK FOR MOSLEM

Participants in Women's Congress Have Active Program

CAIRO, June 1 (Special Correspondence)—Mrs. Huda Sharawi Pasha, with two other Egyptian Moslem women, Misses Nabawia Musa and Liza Nabarawi, attended the recent International Women's Conference in Rome.

The event is noteworthy because it is the first time that any Egyptian

Washington Observations

Washington, June 22
MR. HARDING enjoys talking shop—newspaper shop—and when he's not unravelling Alaskan tangles with Scott C. Bone at the Juneau White House, President and Governor are bound to drift into the lingo of the composing room. Mr. Bone, being from Indiana, was naturally destined to be a literary person, and became a reporter at Indianapolis as soon as he became a man. Afterward he was an editor in Washington and Seattle. While conducting a newspaper in the Washington State metropolis, Mr. Bone was chairman of the Alaska bureau of the local Chamber of Commerce. His interest in the great northwestern territory dates from those activities.

Insiders are convinced there was method in Hiram Johnson's prolongation of his sojourn in Europe until the end of July. Originally he planned to be back in May. It is suggested that the Senator desired to be far from the scene while the President's party is in California, not so much on Mr. Harding's account as on account of Herbert Hoover. Mr. Hoover and Mr. Johnson waste no affection on each other. As the Secretary of Commerce is a member of the Harding expedition, Mr. Johnson naturally would not feel that California was comfortably big enough for both of them at the same time.

Democrats, who will have their ears close to the ground for reverberations of the Presidential swing across the western country, view with remiss satisfaction the fact that Mr. Harding is billed to speak at Hutchinson, Kansas. They have hauled down their political diary for 1911, found

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woman has represented her country at an international conference of any kind. Mrs. Sharawi Pasha, who has been mainly responsible for the decision to send delegates from this country, is one of the most prominent Egyptian women of today. Highly intelligent, and intensely interested in anything that concerns the welfare of her country, she first began to take an active part in public affairs immediately after the great war. At that time through her efforts a woman's organization was formed to support the Nationalist War in its demand for complete independence. Latterly she has concerned herself more with social reform, and she founded and is the first president of the Egyptian Women's Society.

The aims of the society may be judged from the program which it charged its delegates to support at Rome, the main points of which were as follows: The assertion of the right of women to equal educational facilities with men; to abolish the Oriental marriage system and to secure that young men and women shall have opportunities for getting to know their future life partners before marriage; the modification of the Moslem law permitting a husband to divorce his wife without cause, and the restriction to exceptional cases of the permission to marry more than one wife; the enactment of a law prohibiting the marriage of girls before the age of 16 years; securing more efficient measures for the repression of the white slave traffic.

HOTELS AND RESORTS

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One of Chicago's Favorite South Side resident and transient hotels, under the same management as THE VIRGINIA.
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the Alaska or the Al-Lasker expedition.

The British cotton trade delegates recently in Washington are on the way home for consultation with their home government and their principals. Meantime Mr. Nixon, secretary of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, has remained behind, to act as a link for the resumption of negotiations with

our Department of Agriculture. The Liverpoolians and the Manchesterians—that's what residents of Liverpool and Manchester, respectively, are called—found the United States Government far more conciliatory than they expected. Their anxiety lest Liverpool's pre-eminence as the world's cotton center is in danger no longer haunts the Britishers' souls.

F. W. W.

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Note these temperatures—the U. S. Weather Bureau's official daily

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44 June, 66 degrees
44 July, 70 degrees
44 August, 73 degrees
44 September, 66 degrees

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And the rainless summertime is the Southern Californian's favorite season—nothing interrupts his days, and his cool nights under blankets refresh him wonderfully for the next day's pleasures.

With a thousand and one things to do in such a land, who wouldn't have the finest summer in all his experience!

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Come and bring the family. Get this complete change—that's the greatest value in vacation.

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Special arrangements made to serve large parties.

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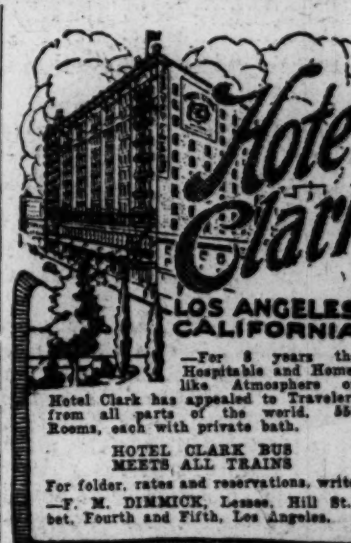
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OHIO STATE FINISHES NEXT
TO MICHIGAN IN STANDINGIntercollegiate Conference Baseball Championship Race
Produces a Well-Played Anti-Climax

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE BASEBALL STANDING			
Team	W	L	P.C.
Michigan	10	2	1.000
Ohio State	8	4	.667
Illinois	7	5	.583
Wisconsin	6	6	.500
Purdue	5	7	.417
Iowa	4	8	.333
Minnesota	3	9	.250
Northwestern	2	10	.167
Indiana	1	11	.083
Chicago	0	12	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, June 22—In the anti-climax of the championship baseball race of the Intercollegiate Conference, which came with two games last week between Ohio State University and University of Minnesota, the former established itself in a strong second place by taking both games. With an average of .800 for the season, Ohio won eight games and lost only to the champions, University of Michigan, in two battles.

The Buckeyes also finished strong in team batting averages. Purdue University was first with .313 in 11 games. Michigan was second, with .297 in 10 games, and Ohio was third, with .283 in 10 games. Coach L. W. St. John developed two good pitchers, H. H. Workman '24 and R. L. Miller '24, and they accounted for the final games against Minnesota. Workman's victory was by a score of 3 to 2, and Miller's by 11 to 4.

Ohio batsmen were led by G. D. Cameron '25, shortstop, another find of the season, who averaged .378, with 14 hits in 37 times at bat. A. C. Michaels '23, first baseman, whose home run finished the final Minnesota game in the eleven innings, had a season average of .317 of 13 hits in 41 chances. Capt. R. T. Fesler '23, center fielder and shortstop, was another high-caliber batter, finishing with an average of .353.

The double loss of Thursday and Friday gave Minnesota a season record of 3 won, 7 lost, .300 average. In team batting the Gophers slumped down from the top position, which they occupied at the opening of the race, to eighth, their percentage being .209 in 10 games. D. B. Rumble '24, center fielder, led those Gopher batsmen who went to the plate 25 times or more. He got 13 hits in 59 chances for an average of .305.

Individual batting honors for the conference were captured by H. P. Mickelson '23, veteran Purdue shortstop. In 43 times at bat he recorded 20 hits and 15 runs, his batting average being .465. T. M. DeArmand '26, his team mate, who served behind the catcher's mask, was second, with an average of .457. H. W. Holm '25, Wisconsin first baseman, was third, with a percentage of .429.

Others among the first 10 batters were J. L. Blott '24, Michigan catcher and captain-elect; R. T. Ash '26, Michigan left fielder; Capt. G. H. Yardley '23, Chicago catcher; Cameron, Ohio shortstop; Meyer Paper '23, Michigan third baseman; W. E. Roettger '24, Illinois center fielder and captain-elect, and E. H. Forkel '23, Chicago first baseman. It required 357 to place in this list.

Roettger held run-getting honors to the end of the season with 17. Mickelson of Purdue took second honors with 15 runs. Nine games in a schedule of 59 were cancelled by rain. Fourteen men who had several opportunities to bat did not record a single hit. They are not included in the table of averages.

The team and individual batting averages follow:

TEAM BATTING AVERAGES			
Team	W	L	P.C.
Purdue	11	4	.733
Michigan	10	2	.833
Ohio	10	4	.708
Illinois	11	6	.646
Northwestern	12	4	.750
Chicago	12	4	.750
Wisconsin	9	2	.818
Minnesota	10	3	.769

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Berlin

Berlin, June 22
THE International Court established by the League of Nations at The Hague will soon hear a charge by the entente powers against Germany for having prevented allied vessels from passing through the Kiel Canal during the Polish-Russian war in 1921, thereby violating Article 380 of the Treaty of Versailles. This article provides that the Kiel Canal shall be open to all vessels. The case is of especial interest, because Germany is not a member of the League of Nations and is not represented in the International Court. The German Government, therefore, was requested to appoint a judge. The German Foreign Office has now selected Dr. Walter Schucking, Professor of Law at Berlin University, to act as judge for Germany at The Hague. Dr. Schucking is one of the best known authorities on international law in Germany. Also he is an admirer of the League of Nations and vice-president of the German Association for the League of Nations, an organization which is working for the entrance of Germany into the League. Dr. Schucking was a member of the German peace delegation and is now a member of the Democratic Party in the Reichstag.

Geheimrat Gaus, head of the judicial department of the German Foreign Office, gave the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor the following particulars regarding the case:

Germany declared her neutrality in the Polish-Russian war on July 25 and again on July 30, 1921. After her declaration of neutrality she could no longer consent to the shipment of war material through her territory to either of the belligerents. But even if she would do this, she could not have done it because the workmen categorically declared they would halt every shipment of arms intended for use against

Soviet Russia and which was found passing through German territory. Germany was of the opinion that the neutrality declared by her also included the Kiel Canal. Nevertheless, several vessels of various nationalities tried to pass it with war material for Poland, often giving a false declaration of their cargo. Most of these vessels were stopped at the Holstein lock before they were allowed into the canal and were told to proceed by way of Cape Horn.

The case which will be brought up against Germany at the International Court at The Hague concerns the British steamer ship *Wilhelmina*, a vessel which had been chartered by the French and had been held up for the same reason.

There was a long exchange of notes at the time between the German Foreign Office and the French Embassy in Berlin about this case. France then turned the matter over to the Council of Ambassadors. Germany proposed to submit the whole case to the International Court, but the Council of Ambassadors replied that the case was not one of "interpretation" but of "execution."

Thereupon the exchange of notes ceased for some time.

Last fall Germany was notified by Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan that their governments would bring the case before the International Court, thus meeting Germany's wishes.

Germany welcomes the submission of the case to the International Court. At The Hague she only wishes that this step had been taken earlier by the Allied Powers. Germany admits that the wording of the Article 380 of the Treaty of Versailles speaks against her.

But Article 231 relieves its rigidness to some extent. Moreover, Article 230 is one of the few articles in the Treaty of Versailles which permits of an interpretation by an international court of arbitration. It is, therefore, not a matter of courtesy on the part of the Allies when they agree to submit the case to an international court. The Government believes that it would not do to let war material pass through German territory when other nations are at war with each other.

Prices in Germany continue to increase by leaps and bounds as a result of the steady decline in quotations of

the mark. Even when the mark occasionally gains in value for a short time, prices do not follow, because, first of all, the shop owners lack faith in any lasting improvement of the mark under the present circumstances and, secondly, because German prices have in some instances not yet reached the world's market level. Sometimes the prices of many commodities reach this level, but a succeeding new fall of the mark quickly opens and widens the gap between the two again. This refusal of shop owners to lower prices in consequence of any improvement in the mark was especially noticeable after the close of the recent period of the stabilization of the mark. When the mark began to fall again and on May 18 reached the level of 49,000 to the dollar, to which it had dropped on January 27, before the stabilization had set in, it became evident that prices on May 18 had increased by about 40 per cent, as compared with the prices on January 27, although on both days the mark had the same value. This proved that prices had increased within less than two and a half months by 40 per cent, although the mark had actually fallen by 50 per cent and had maintained this increased value throughout this period.

Following the fall of the mark, all transportation systems of Berlin have increased their rates. The Metropolitan Railway has increased its tariff by 100 per cent, and automobile omnibuses and surface cars by about 30 per cent. The surface car company, which is controlled by the municipality, has suspended service on several of its lines and reduced the service on others, and within the past year 3500 motormen and conductors have been dismissed. The new rates which became effective in the last week of May are considered by transportation experts as still too low. The taxicabs have raised their rates to 5000 times the pre-war rate.

On June 1 the Government-owned railways also increased their passenger rates by 100 per cent and freight rates by 50 per cent. It was intended to increase these rates last January, but the Minister of Railways refused to authorize the increase when the Government took measures to stabilize the mark. The new rates, however, are perhaps the lowest on any railways in the world when translated into foreign gold. A second-class ticket from Berlin to Hamburg, which is about 4 1/2 hours by express train, now costs 22.80 marks, or, at a rate of 60,000 marks to the dollar, little more than 50 cents. But, of course, the German worker's salary does not increase in the same degree as the mark falls and the new rates, introduced without warning, shortly before the summer holidays, have caused much vexation here.

That the higher railway rates do not deter the German from traveling was, however, proved during the recent holidays, when the crowds that filled and besieged the railway stations surpassed all previous records. The Stettiner Bahnhof, for instance, opened 18 ticket offices to handle the crowds, but, nevertheless, long queues stood for hours before each ticket window. About 200,000 people left Berlin alone on the Saturday before the Whitnude holidays.

The Insel Verlag, a well known publishing company here, is about to publish a book in German, by a Japa-

HOTELS TO ENTER
BOWMAN COMBINEConsolidation Stock Valued at
\$50,000,000 Will Be Issued

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 22—A consolidation of hotels, calling for the issuance of stock valued at between \$50,000,000 and \$75,000,000, is being perfected by the Bowman interests, which control large hotels in New York, New London, Florida and Cuba.

The merger will include the Commodore, Biltmore, Belmont and Ansonia hotels in this city, the Griswold Hotel in New London, Conn.; the Bellevue Hotel in Bellair, Fla.; the Seville-Biltmore at Havana, and the Country Club at Rye, N. Y.

Ultimately, it is reported, associated properties, such as the Los Angeles Biltmore, the Providence Biltmore and the Atlanta Biltmore hotels will be taken in, as will the Punderford Company, the Commodore-Biltmore Company and the World Traveler Publishing Company.

The plan calls for the formation of a building company, to be known as the Bowman-Biltmore Hotels Corporation, which will acquire at least 30 per cent of the stock of the companies that make up the merger.

CO-OPERATIVE STRIKE
CONTINUES IN ENGLAND

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 22—The Co-operative strike, which is threatening the co-operative movement in England, of which particulars appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on June 11,

NEW YORK CITY

Leading Hotels
NEW YORK
AND BOSTON

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ness teacher, although the author never was in Germany; in fact, never was outside Nippon. The book is called "Seekers after Truth" and sets forth philosophical ideas held by its author. He could not write the book in his own language, he says in the introduction, because Japanese lacks the elasticity necessary to express philosophical ideas.

HOTELS TO ENTER
BOWMAN COMBINEConsolidation Stock Valued at
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Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 22—A consolidation of hotels, calling for the issuance of stock valued at between \$50,000,000 and \$75,000,000, is being perfected by the Bowman interests, which control large hotels in New York, New London, Florida and Cuba.

The merger will include the Commodore, Biltmore, Belmont and Ansonia hotels in this city, the Griswold Hotel in New London, Conn.; the Bellevue Hotel in Bellair, Fla.; the Seville-Biltmore at Havana, and the Country Club at Rye, N. Y.

Ultimately, it is reported, associated properties, such as the Los Angeles Biltmore, the Providence Biltmore and the Atlanta Biltmore hotels will be taken in, as will the Punderford Company, the Commodore-Biltmore Company and the World Traveler Publishing Company.

The plan calls for the formation of a building company, to be known as the Bowman-Biltmore Hotels Corporation, which will acquire at least 30 per cent of the stock of the companies that make up the merger.

CO-OPERATIVE STRIKE
CONTINUES IN ENGLAND

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 22—The Co-operative strike, which is threatening the co-operative movement in England, of which particulars appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on June 11,

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CROWDS OF HUNGARY'S EMIGRES DISCOVER A SOLACE IN VIENNA

Oscar Jaszy, Karolyi's Foreign Minister, and Baron Hatvany, the Sugar King, Have Settled in Comfort

By MARJORIE SHULER
VIENNA, June 7 (Staff Correspondence)—A Hungarian boy chanced upon a copy of Dickens, translated into German. "A nation which has a writer like this must be good; I will learn its language to return," he said. Before he had attained the dignity of men's clothes, he had written an English grammar, used his pocket money to have plates lithographed and published, and had sold out an entire edition to his schoolmates, who were thus led on to learn English. Today, although he has never been in an English-speaking country, that young man speaks and writes English perfectly, and is becoming one of the important writers of the day in central Europe, and his study in Vienna is now a center for a group of Hungarian émigrés.

There are hundreds of such émigrés. Men who dare not return to Hungary because of their political activities under the Karolyi régime, or men who are so dissatisfied with the Hungarian Government of today that they are unwilling to return. To the former group belong two men who are often to be found in the study. They are Oscar Jaszy, Minister of Foreign Affairs under Karolyi and Baron Louis Hatvany, "the sugar king of Hungary," who had much to do with financing the Karolyi régime.

Oscar Jaszy Settles in Vienna
Baron Hatvany resides in the former hunting lodge of the Princess Hermione just outside Vienna, which he has rented for the sum of 400 Swiss francs a year, the lodge having been untenanted until there could be found some one with the 400 francs and money besides for a means of conveyance to and from town. Oscar Jaszy has settled down in Vienna—as much as any man may be said to have settled who once had the dream of a United States of Eastern Europe in which all the nationalities should be as free as any state on the North American continent. Having lived through the before-the-war days, when his picture was in every peasant hut as the friend of the national minorities, and the after-the-war days when he was exoriated because of the partition of Hungary which cost the empire so many of its national groups, Oscar Jaszy today is an émigré by compulsion.

A Hungarian émigré by choice sat today in the study talking of his dream

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Lange Koch left Denmark in the summer of 1920 on board the sailing vessel Louise and rounded, in the course of the winter, the most northerly point, Cape Bridgman. In the autumn of 1921 he returned to Cape York over the inland ice and during the summer of 1922 he again went north in order to map out the most northerly coast. The rest of the work does not appear to be particularly difficult and Lange Koch is expected to return to Copenhagen in the "course of the present summer, having successfully accomplished the task he had set him.

NEW RUSSIAN PRIMATE NAMED

RIGA, June 1 (By Northern News Service)—Reports from Moscow state that the Russian Roman Catholics have appointed an American citizen as successor to Archbishop Cepiak. The new primate is Monsignor Walsh, the head of the papal mission in Moscow.

DANISH EXPEDITION

REPORTS PROGRESS

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RELIANCE Dec. 1 Jan. 8 Feb. 5

RELIANCE Dec. 15 Jan. 11 Feb. 15

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RELIANCE Feb. 5 Mar. 2 Apr. 6

RELIANCE Feb. 12 Mar. 9 Apr. 13

RELIANCE Feb. 19 Mar. 16 Apr. 20

RELIANCE Feb. 26 Mar. 23 Apr. 27

RELIANCE Mar. 5 Mar. 2 Apr. 27

RELIANCE Mar. 12 Mar. 9 Apr. 27

YALE CAPTURES MORNING RACES

Harvard Is Defeated in Freshman and Junior Varsity Events by Over Four Lengths

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 22 (Special)—Exceeding the expectation of even her most enthusiastic admirers, the Yale navy swept down to an impressive double triumph in the preliminary events of the Harvard-Yale regatta on Thames River this morning, winning both the freshman and junior varsity races by virtually identical margins of slightly more than four lengths of open water.

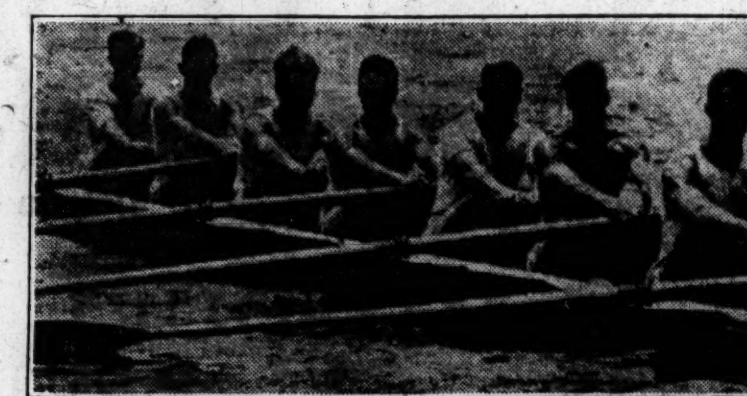
The results of today's races exactly reversed the conditions of one year ago, when Harvard won both the morning races. However, in last year's regatta, Harvard lost the varsity race, and some were saying that because of that fact, the victories by Yale this morning should not be taken too enthusiastically. The triumph of the Blue was so complete, however, that few are willing to concede Harvard even an outside chance to win in the major event late this afternoon.

On a basis of comparison of the strength of the competing crews, the probable outcome of the varsity encounter today should be easy to arrive at. Yale's varsity is supposed to be considerably faster than her second varsity. Her first crew has won all its races this year, while the junior boat has lost all of its engagements. And yet Harvard's second varsity is supposed to be only slightly inferior to her first boat. It would seem, therefore, that Yale's big crew should be able to win very much as it pleased today. There is one hope for Harvard and that is seen in the fact that Coach E. O. Leader confessed today that he had spent the majority of his time during the last two weeks on his junior varsity, realizing that they were considerably below form, and for that reason they may have been a much different crew today than they have generally been considered.

The belief this afternoon is that

differences. Opposed to this was the beautiful uniformity of Yale. A brisk southerly wind was blowing up from the Sound when the freshmen boats lined up at the mark at the submarine base at 11:06 o'clock, about 15 minutes late. The wind was a following one, and helped the crews away to a fast start. Both boats were wide awake and responded well to starter W. A. Melkleham's instructions. It was only a few seconds, however, before Yale began to let out. When the crews came down to where the observation trains were waiting for them at the half-mile mark, Yale was well out with a quarter of a length of open water to the good.

Yale had started with a 37 stroke, but had eased off to a 34 at the half-mile, though Harvard, realizing that it was slipping behind, maintained its high beat of 37 strokes to the minute. At the mile-mark Yale had two lengths advantage, this being one length of open water. Yale was holding its stroke around 34 or 35 to the minute, short and savage, and Harvard was still struggling at the high beat. Shortly after the mile post had been passed the greater power of Yale began to tell, and her boat drove on more and more into the lead. With only a half mile to go Yale had slowed her stroke to a 32 and was some three lengths to the good, while Harvard was only a beat below her regular stroke. Yale kept adding it on,



Harvard Varsity (left to right)—S. B. Kelley '25, E. S. Matthews '23, C. H. Hollister Jr., '24, N. C. Webb '23, A. L. Hobson Jr., '24, Capt. A. H. Ladd '23, B. McK. Henry '24, C. S. Mumford Jr., '25 and S. C. Badger '23.



Photograph by Paul Thompson, New York

Yale Varsity (left to right)—R. B. Russell '23, W. D. Shew '25, L. G. Carpenter '24, Frederick Sheffield '24, A. M. Wilson '25, J. S. Rockefeller '24, H. C. Prud'homme Jr., '25, A. D. Lindley '25, and L. R. Stoddard '25.

Yale will make a complete sweep of the regatta, thoroughly vindicating the confidence which has been reposed in Coach Leader, the Blue's wonderfully successful new coach. Should Yale indeed triumph, it will bring her crews through to a season without a reverse, sharply in contrast to her record of the past several years when she consistently fell behind all rivals. It appears that Yale has installed a rowing system which is a success in every sense of the word and one which may bring the Blue to the front rank of American rowing before long. It was generally believed that Harvard had made a distinct improvement, since her sojourn under F. J. Muller at Red Top. And indeed she had. Had the race been rowed a month ago, Yale would probably have won by any distance she desired. Greater and greater confidence has been developing in the Harvard ranks the past few days, until it was thought around here yesterday that today's races would all be hard fought.

Apparently Yale has a greater trio of crews than even the most enthusiastic had supposed. Harvard had improved, but had not improved sufficiently to cope with the wonderful new system of the Blue.

The peculiar feature about this morning's races was the fact that Yale won by almost identical margins. Some unbridled enthusiasts guessed as much as six lengths difference between the two boats, but these people forgot the actual foot length of a racing shell. There was not a hundred yards' difference between Yale's stern and Harvard's bow, as there would have had to be had Yale won by five lengths of open water. The general agreement of authorities who saw the finish closely was that Yale won by just a few feet more than four lengths of open water.

Yale rowed the new Leader stroke to perfection. The Leader system has reigned supreme at New Haven from freshman to varsity ranks, and it cropped up prominently in the races this morning. Her men rowed a short, vicious, savagely executed swing, falling only a few inches behind the perpendicular, biting the catch hard and furiously, sweeping through with a brisk drive. They washed out cleanly, and went back evenly after their next stroke. There was practically no check in either their freshman or junior varsity boats, and in short their general appearance was beautiful to watch. They rowed a radically different stroke from anything Yale has ever known, and they are undoubtedly wonderful crews.

Harvard sent two different crews against Yale, of course. The freshmen, coached by H. H. Haines, who has had his brother, William Haines, as an assistant for the past two or three weeks, failed miserably. They had been handed as a super first-year crew, after their defeat of the Navy plebes, and Princeton freshmen and their excellent race against the powerful Cornell yearlings. But they were utterly no match for Yale today. The Harvard freshmen rowed a longer stroke than the Harvard second varsity, and it included a number of other

and crossed the line hardly without sprinting, fresh and impressive looking, with four lengths of open water to the good. Yale rowed a smooth, even stroke and there was no check. It was highly evident that Harvard had sacrificed power for a high stroke. J. W. Adie, Harvard's yearling pace-maker, strove valiantly to keep his stroke high and powerful, but his men could not respond. Yale's time was 10m. 27.3-5s.

The second varsity race was virtually the same story, except that both crews rowed very evenly in beat, usually in the vicinity of 34 strokes to the minute. It looked like a good race at first. Yale got the jump and at three-eighths of a mile had two-thirds of a length. Harvard was rowing only 34 strokes to the minute, and as the crews approached the half-mile mark it was observed that the Crimson shell was forging ahead. Harvard closed down the margin of her opponents to a half length as the flags were passed. But Yale met the challenge. Lowering her stroke to a 33, but applying tremendous power, Yale forged rapidly into the lead, and at the three-quarter-mile mark was leading by a substantial length.

At the mile it had a half length or better of open water, still rowing a 33, with Harvard about a beat higher. In the next quarter-mile Yale added on nearly another length of open water by some beautifully powerful rowing. At the mile-and-a-half mark Yale had two lengths or more of open water, and from here on to the finish kept adding it on, until the Blue swept across the line in the same style as the freshmen had done, four lengths of open water to the good. The winner's time was 10m. 10s.

It was apparent that Harvard lacked power and condition. One of the Yale oarsmen whispered to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday that Coach Leader was a "slave driver," and his crews looked the part today. They were finished for a fighting, desperate race, whereas Harvard couldn't stand the pace. It was simply a case of better coached, better conditioned, better seasoned, better trained, better thinking crews beating a pair of struggling and game, but always hopeless, crews.

Harvard opened the regatta most auspiciously last evening when its combination eight, which was made up of four upper-class men and four freshmen, defeated the Yale combination eight made up in a similar way over a two-mile course by about a length, and the Harvard graduates' eight defeated the Yale graduates over a half-mile course by about two lengths.

The race for combinations was the first to be held, starting about 6:30 p. m. There was a strong favoring tide and Harvard had the east course. The Crimson jumped into a lead and increased it until at the mile-mark the Harvard shell was a full length ahead. The Yale stroke speeded up her rowing at the mile-and-a-half point and, while the Elis appeared to lessen the distance, Harvard was able to hold a lead and when the Blue's spurt subsided, Harvard drew ahead

Kirkwood Defeated in Gleneagles Golf

Gleneagles, Scotland, June 22 (Special)—J. KIRKWOOD, the Australian champion, now a resident of the United States, was defeated in the third round of the Thousand Guineas golf tournament here today by B. Seymour of Great Britain, who won by one hole. A. G. Havers, the new British open champion, defeated W. T. Twiss, 3 and 1.

again and finished with a length to spare. The winners' time was 10m. 9s. The crews rowed as follows: Harvard Combination Crew—Bow, G. B. Krumpholtz; No. 2, H. G. Cutran; No. 3, R. K. Fox Jr.; No. 4, E. Canning Jr.; No. 5, M. W. McGreevey; No. 6, R. Winthrop; No. 7, H. H. Fuller Jr.; Stroke, J. R. Hoover; Coxswain, A. M. Carille. Yale Combination Crew—Bow, E. R. Latham; No. 2, A. Milliken; No. 3, W. T. Bissell; No. 4, J. H. Lynch Jr.; No. 5, L. W. Fessell; No. 6, M. D. Brown; No. 7, S. B. Kirby; Stroke, E. L. Richards; Coxswain, S. C. White.

The race for graduate eights was very easy for Harvard. The start was at the flag opposite Red Top and the race was over the first half mile of the regular four-mile course. Harvard was stroked by R. W. Cutler '11, captain and stroke of the varsity crew of 1911, with John Richardson '08,

GOLFERS TO PLAY FOR HARDING CUP

Annual Public Links Title Tourney to Start June 26

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Between 100 and 125 public links golfers, representing 22 cities in all sections of the country, will play here next Tuesday in the 36-hole qualifying round, inaugurating the second annual public golf links championship of the United States. Play will be over the East Potomac Park course.

The event also marks the first annual competition for the Warren G. Harding trophy, presented by the President to be played for by four-man teams representing each city at 18 holes medal play. The lowest aggregate team score wins. Edward Field of St. Louis, who won at Toledo last year, has been rendered ineligible for the intercity play this year, because he joined a private club. G. F. Aulbach of Boston, medalist at Toledo, has turned professional. Richard Walsh of New York, runner-up to Field last year, is one of the entrants. The first out-of-town entrants arrived here yesterday and included Robert White and Theodore Lloyd of Chicago, and Raymond Huntley of Hartford, Conn.

PICK-UPS

THE spring series between the Brooklyn Nationals and New York Americans has been carried up to date, for yesterday these two catches that remind the fans of the days when H. B. Hooper patrolled right field for the Red Sox.

The St. Louis Cardinals are playing about the same old ball as marked their work all through last season—winning and losing in "streaks." It does a team very little good to take five or six games in a row, if a slump invariably follows such a performance.

E. W. Erickson of The Christian Science Monitor baseball team has established an odd record in his last two trips, going to bat six times without being charged with a single error. He drew five bases on balls and was hit once by a pitched ball, and took advantage of it all by scoring five runs.

Barney Dreyfuss, president of the Pittsburgh club, is quoted as saying that the \$10,000 he paid for H. J. Traynor, the former Somerville, Mass., third baseman, was a long-term investment. He has quite a home run string to show for his work so far this season, in addition to a tendency to break up games, when necessary, by less pretentious methods.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	W	L	P.C.
New York	27	20	.571
Pittsburgh	22	22	.500
Cincinnati	22	22	.500
St. Louis	20	27	.422
Chicago	21	24	.463
Brooklyn	19	27	.410
Boston	19	29	.396
Philadelphia	16	33	.327

RESULTS THURSDAY

Pittsburgh 2, Boston 1.
Chicago 4, St. Louis 0.
GAMES TODAY
Boston at New York.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at St. Louis.

ADAMS SETS BRAVES DOWN

PITTSBURGH, June 21.—C. B. Adams proved the same master in the pinches as even Boston losing by the score of 2 to 1. J. L. Barnes was not far behind the Pittsburgh veteran in effectiveness, but the local team concentrated its attack in two innings, while Boston's one run came over as a result of a sacrifice fly in the ninth. At that, the game would have gone into extra innings had H. E. Smith not fumbled in the third inning with Adams on second base. The pitcher had arrived there on his two-base hit and scored on the error. H. J. Traynor's three-base hit in the ninth sent the Braves down to defeat. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Pittsburgh.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 7 0
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 8 0
Batteries—Adams and Schmidt; Barnes and Smith. Umpires—O'Day and McCormick. Time—1h. 29m.

CUBS CAPTURE SHUTOUT

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—Splendid pitching by T. C. Kaufmann and opportune hitting in the sixth and seventh innings combined to give Chicago a 4-to-0 victory over St. Louis this afternoon. Manager Branch Rickey made several changes in the Cardinals' batting order, but they failed to stave off a defeat.

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4 10 0
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 6 1
Batteries—Kaufmann and O'Farrell; Doak, Barfoot, and Clemens. Losing pitcher—Doak. Umpires—Klem and Wilson. Time—1h. 47m.

LANG REACHES FINAL

NEW YORK, June 22.—Jerome Lang and R. H. Marshall of Columbia University both reached the final round yesterday and will battle today for the tournament honors in the first New York state intercollegiate tennis championships at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills. Lang won a rushing straight set victory over Manuel Barredo of Cornell. Marshall put out P. C. Rockefeller of Colgate in a long three-set struggle. Lang and Marshall defeated H. P. Bromfield and A. L. Devine of Colgate in the semifinal round of the doubles.

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RICHARDS WINS, HUNTER LOSES

Former Reaches Final Round of London Lawn Tennis Singles—Miss Ryan Wins

LONDON, June 22 (AP)—Vincent Richards, youthful American lawn tennis star, advanced to the finals in the London championships at the Queen's Club today by defeating D. M. Greig, 2-6, 6-0, 6-3.

In the women's singles Mrs. A. E. Beamish defeated Mrs. Barron, 6-4, 6-1, and Miss Elizabeth Ryan, American, defeated Mrs. Phyllis Satterthwaite, British, 6-4, 6-3.

F. Hunter, the other visiting American star, was defeated in the second semifinal by S. M. Jacob of India's Davis Cup team, 6-4, 1-6, 6-2.

Richards and Hunter advanced to the semifinal round in singles yesterday, when Richards defeated G. Milard, 6-3, 6-1, and Hunter won from D. R. Rutman, 6-3, 6-3. They were in the opposing halves of the draw.

Miss Eleanor Goss, American, was eliminated in the third round of the women's singles by Mrs. Satterthwaite, 6-1, 6-3.

Richards and Hunter, playing together in the men's doubles, defeated Col. H. G. Mayes and Captain Dicks, 7-5, 6-1, 6-3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	W	L	P.C.
New York	24	21	.529
Philadelphia	21	24	.467
Cleveland	21	27	.438
St. Louis	20	27	.422
Detroit	19	29	.396
Chicago	24	29	.452
Washington	25	21	.448
Boston	21	31	.402

RESULTS THURSDAY

St. Louis 3, Boston 1.
Chicago 6, Philadelphia 1.
Washington 6, Cleveland 1.
GAMES TODAY
New York at Boston.
Washington at Philadelphia.

PIERCY LOSES ANOTHER

Manager F. L. Chance gave William Piercy another opportunity to break into the winning column yesterday, and although the Boston right-hander did better than usual, he was outpitched by R. C. Kolp of St. Louis, and the Red Sox lost 3 to 1. The Browns took the lead in the second inning when Henry Severid singled through W. L. Fawcett. K. R. Williams hit to center for three bases and G. H. Burns, after catching Fred Schlieber's foul, threw wildly and unnecessarily to the plate. In the third inning W. C. Jacobson and Severid each made his second hit. On Walter Gerber's safe fly to center, which should have been caught, Jacobson registered. Boston's run was allowed to come over unopposed. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 8 1
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 8 1
Batteries—Kolp and Severid; Piercy, Ferguson and DeVormer. Losing pitcher—Piercy. Umpires—Connolly and Dinneen. Time—1h. 30m.

ATHLETICS BOW TO WHITE SOX

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—Chicago decisively defeated Philadelphia today, 6 to 1, driving R. K. Hasty from the box after four innings. In the opening session E. T. Collins had put the White Sox ahead with a home run drive, his second of the series.

H. B. Hooper who made six putouts, was a feature. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 8 1
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—6 11 1
Batteries—Cavengro and Schalk; Hasty, Walberg, Reinhardt and Perkins. Losing pitcher—Hasty. Umpires—Evans and Holmes. Time—1h. 50m.

INDIANS AGAIN LOSE OUT

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Washington staged an effective rally in the ninth inning today, defeating Cleveland, 6 to 5. It was the second time in the series that the Senators won out after facing a big handicap until late in the game. Walter Lutzke's error, Capt. Stanley Harris' single, a base on balls and a two-bagger by William Hargrave, pinch hitter, netted two runs and drove E. J. Connelley, E. C. Rice, the first man to face J. B. Shauts, singled, sending in the tying and winning runs. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Washington.....1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 4—5 9 1
Cleveland.....1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 5—8 11
Batteries—Rice, Zahniser and Rupp; Shauts and Nyant. Winning pitcher—Zahniser. Losing pitcher—Uble. Umpires—Nallin and Owens. Time—2h.

LANG REACHES FINAL

NEW YORK, June 22.—Jerome Lang and R. H. Marshall of Columbia University both reached the final round yesterday and will battle today for the tournament honors in the first New York state intercollegiate tennis championships at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills. Lang won a rushing straight set victory over Manuel Barredo of Cornell. Marshall put out P. C. Rockefeller of Colgate in a long three-set struggle. Lang and Marshall defeated H. P. Bromfield and A. L. Devine of Colgate in the semifinal round of the doubles.

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ILLINOI SUPREME
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Meet Today in Final

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., June 22.—University of Illinois today stands supreme in Intercollegiate Conference golf. When two of its star players drop their final puts in the final match of the individual championship this afternoon, the down-state college will have added another honor to its tournament team title, its low single medal score, and its record of victories in all its meets this season. It will be a redeeming climax to an unfortunate year of losses for the Illinois in other sports.

The penultimate matches which yesterday determined the selection of two team mates to meet in final combat for Conference honors were victories for the first man on the Illinois team, R. E. Rolfe '23, and for the captain and second man, A. L. Novotny '23. When Rolfe meets his captain in their 36-hole final today, it will be a struggle between a hard, long driver and a consistent, accurate iron and approach-shot player. Novotny, for all his small size, is the hard driver, a factor which aided him yesterday in defeating the best that the University of Michigan could offer, its captain, H. T. Smith '24, a splendid match golfer, who surprised his followers by weakening on the green. The final score was 4 and 2.

Rolfe came through into the finals in the other brackets in what was the most interesting and hard-fought match of the tournament. His consistent accuracy finally outpaced the more erratic brilliance of his opponent—the man whom local enthusiasts had counted on—G. H. Hartmann '23, University of Chicago captain. Hartmann is Chicago district champion and his defeat by Rolfe, 4 and 2, was a repetition of last year's "Big Ten" tourney when he was eliminated in the semifinals by the same player, who was in turn defeated in the finals. Rolfe today is expected to win the championship, judging from his greater experience and his play yesterday, although the match should be very close if Novotny can maintain his same form. Both had cards of 80 yesterday in their first rounds.

Putting on the large difficult greens really decided both matches yesterday as all players failed to master this branch of the game. Hartmann jumped into a lead on the first hole in the morning and he maintained this advantage until the fifteenth after six consecutive holes were halved. Rolfe took well-placed pars on this and on the seventeenth, playing one up, he lost this stroke on the eighteenth by missing a six-foot putt, making them even up at half way. In the afternoon the advantage, which was never more than one hole, waned back and forth between the two until the ninth when Hartmann's good run-up and eight-foot putt gave him a par 4 and the lead, one up, for 27 holes.

At this point the Illinois veteran played his best golf, which he appeared to have held in reserve during the entire meet for this moment. He took pars on the tenth, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth, through long, straight driving, accurate pitch shots and better putting than he has shown before. Hartmann found the rough on his first two shots on the tenth, went into water in a trap on the eleventh, took three putts on the thirteenth, and took two to get out of a trap by the sixteenth green, conceding the match there after losing five of the last seven holes. He showed wonderful ability to pull himself out of tight places, a beautiful brassie shot from a lie in the rough on the 500-yard sixth finding the green for two and another pitch from dense woods bringing him up even with Rolfe on the green on the thirteenth, but failure to settle down on the greens cost him the match.

Novotny and Smith played mediocre golf for their first nine holes, after which they were all square, but the Illinois captain pulled away on the tenth despite a birdie 2 for Smith on the short twelfth by perfect iron drive, but the latter missed a short putt on the eleventh for a 6 and could not keep up with Novotny's steady pars on the last three holes, putting Smith 3 down at the turn.

After lunch Novotny increased his lead to 5 up at the twenty-eighth, Smith managing to cut it down to 4 but no further by the thirty-third. The cards:

MORNING	
Rolfe, out.....	5 5 4 5 5 3 5 4-41
Hartmann, out.....	4 4 4 4 4 5 5 4-40
Novotny, out.....	4 4 4 4 4 5 5 4-40
Smith, out.....	5 5 4 4 4 5 5 4-43
Rolfe, in.....	4 5 4 4 4 5 5 3-39
Hartmann, in.....	4 4 4 4 4 5 5 4-40
Novotny, in.....	4 4 5 5 5 4 4 3-37
Smith, in.....	5 5 5 5 5 4 4 4-42

AFTERNOON	
Rolfe, out.....	5 5 4 4 4 5 5 4-41
Hartmann, out.....	5 5 5 5 5 4 4 5-40
Rolfe, in.....	4 5 5 5 4 4 4 3-39
Hartmann, in.....	5 5 4 4 4 5 5 4-42

HAGEN REACHES NEW YORK

NEW YORK, June 22.—W. C. Hagen, star American golfer, arriving from England today on the Berengaria, accused British golfers of poor sportsmanship and declared he never again would compete in a British tournament.

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ARCHERY

Binzen Faces Washburn and Dr. King Meets Kashio

NEW YORK, June 22.—E. H. Binzen will meet W. M. Washburn, former Metropolitan clay court tennis champion, in the upper half of the semifinals round of the championship tournament this afternoon at the New York Tennis Club, while Selchiro Kashio of Japan and Dr. G. A. King will face each other in the lower half for the two brackets in the final and championship rounds.

Binzen, Kashio and Dr. King fought their way into the semifinal round yesterday afternoon. Binzen, in order to advance, was confronted with the task of defeating the newest member of the Japanese Davis Cup team, Masanosuke Fukuda, and this he was able to do by a score of 6-3, 7-5, playing the most brilliant tennis he has displayed in the last three or four years.

Binzen's high-bounding reverse twist service and cleverly employed shot proved the undoing of the Japanese player. Fukuda has apparently never been confronted by such service before and seemed at a loss how to handle the ball, and only rarely succeeded in putting it into play. The home club player showed splendid generalship in using these tactics, for he knew that in a driving exchange from a deep court Fukuda would have a heavy advantage.

Dr. King scored a brilliant victory at the expense of H. L. Bassford, winning the match by a score of 5-7, 6-3, 6-2, losing the opening set after working up a good lead of 5-3, with Bassford capturing the next four games. Dr. King forced the net position from the very start, fairly storming the barrier and cutting off returns short, for it is necessary when opposing a player like Bassford to kill on almost every shot, in order to hold the upper hand.

Kashio came through at the expense of Hugh Oakley of Montclair, being forced to play three sets, at 6-2, 5-7, 6-2, in a match that was devoid of brilliant play, yet one in which both men played sound back-court game, with rallies long and stubbornly contested. Kashio exercised too unwavering control over his shots against Oakley to make it possible for him to win, and, although the latter fought keenly for every point, the Japanese star proved too much for him.

METROPOLITAN CLAY COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES

Fifth Round
E. H. Binzen defeated Masanosuke Fukuda, 6-3, 7-5.
Selchiro Kashio defeated Hugh Oakley, 6-2, 5-7, 6-2.
Dr. G. A. King defeated H. L. Bassford, 5-7, 6-3, 6-2.
W. M. Washburn and F. C. Anderson defeated E. T. Doyle and S. A. Manchester, 6-2, 5-7, 6-2.
L. Slesinger and P. A. Bodkin defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum and C. A. Anderson, 6-3, 6-2.

YACHT MEN LOOK FOR A LIPTON CHALLENGE

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Instructions have been sent to Jacob's Shipyard at City Island, where the 25-meter Shamrock, as well as the last challenger, have been stored to have the former ready to sail for England by Aug. 1. This has led to the belief that it is to be used for a trial yacht to the new challenger, which is expected to be ready next spring. It is also claimed that the Shamrock IV will be put in condition next spring, and used as a trial yacht to the new challenger after the latter reaches the United States.

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NILES AND RICE MEET IN FINAL TOMORROW

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SEMIFINAL ROUND
BATTLES TODAY

Binzen Faces Washburn and Dr. King Meets Kashio

NEW YORK, June 22.—E. H. Binzen will meet W. M. Washburn, former Metropolitan clay court tennis champion, in the upper half of the semifinals round of the championship tournament this afternoon at the New York Tennis Club, while Selchiro Kashio of Japan and Dr. G. A. King will face each other in the lower half for the two brackets in the final and championship rounds.

Binzen, Kashio and Dr. King fought their way into the semifinal round yesterday afternoon. Binzen, in order to advance, was confronted with the task of defeating the newest member of the Japanese Davis Cup team, Masanosuke Fukuda, and this he was able to do by a score of 6-3, 7-5, playing the most brilliant tennis he has displayed in the last three or four years.

Binzen's high-bounding reverse twist service and cleverly employed shot proved the undoing of the Japanese player. Fukuda has apparently never been confronted by such service before and seemed at a loss how to handle the ball, and only rarely succeeded in putting it into play. The home club player showed splendid generalship in using these tactics, for he knew that in a driving exchange from a deep court Fukuda would have a heavy advantage.

Dr. King scored a brilliant victory at the expense of H. L. Bassford, winning the match by a score of 5-7, 6-3, 6-2, losing the opening set after working up a good lead of 5-3, with Bassford capturing the next four games. Dr. King forced the net position from the very start, fairly storming the barrier and cutting off returns short, for it is necessary when opposing a player like Bassford to kill on almost every shot, in order to hold the upper hand.

Kashio came through at the expense of Hugh Oakley of Montclair, being forced to play three sets, at 6-2, 5-7, 6-2, in a match that was devoid of brilliant play, yet one in which both men played sound back-court game, with rallies long and stubbornly contested. Kashio exercised too unwavering control over his shots against Oakley to make it possible for him to win, and, although the latter fought keenly for every point, the Japanese star proved too much for him.

METROPOLITAN CLAY COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES

Fifth Round
E. H. Binzen defeated Masanosuke Fukuda, 6-3, 7-5.
Selchiro Kashio defeated Hugh Oakley, 6-2, 5-7, 6-2.
Dr. G. A. King defeated H. L. Bassford, 5-7, 6-3, 6-2.
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FREE ROAD MAP

N. E. Hotel Ass'n, Northampton, Mass.

Ireland and France
Divide Cup Matches

Campbell Wins From Borotra
After McCrea Loses

DUBLIN, June 21 (AP)—Ireland and France broke even today in the play in the Davis Cup competition. After Cochet defeated McCrea in the initial singles match, the Hon. Cecil Campbell, Ireland, won from Jean Borotra, French star, 6-1, 7-5, 6-0.

In the Cochet-McCrea match the Frenchman's swift smashing invariably left his opponent standing. His service and placing were perfect in pace and accuracy. The fifth game in the second set was remarkably close, reaching deuce 10 times, when McCrea passed Cochet and won the game.

The last set, which Cochet won, 13-11, was one of the fastest and closest ever played in Ireland. The score rose from 4 all to 11 all. Then Cochet proved too good for McCrea. His smashes and backhand shots, coupled with lack of judgment and inaccuracy on the part of the Irishman, giving him the next two games and match.

Campbell proved altogether too fast for Borotra, who was not in his best form. The Frenchman continually found the net, and his placing was not any too accurate, while his backhand shots were weak. Campbell played his own baseline game, but always was ready for Borotra's net play.

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Friendly Neighbors at Play in a Tokyo Lane

"GOODA-BY! Gooda-by! Gooda-by! Ijin San, gooda-by! Gooda-by!" The short street, perhaps 300 yards, that leads from the front gate of our little house in Tokyo to the main street with its clanging tram line swarms with children. They chatter about on their wooden geta; boys in dark blue garments tucked up to free their bare brown knees and legs to play good American baseball; little girls play the games their mothers and grandmothers and great-grandmothers played, and many of the youngsters scamper about with a smaller, bald-headed brother or sister riding serenely on their backs.

The narrow lane that turns at the corner is dingy and brown, for unpainted, weather-beaten walls enclose it, but it is clean, clean as all Japan is clean. There is dirt, but it is a clean dirt, and the children who play about in it are clean also, all save their noses. The drab wooden walls



"Gooda-by! Gooda-by!" Cry the Smiling Children When Ijin San Comes Home in the Evening

are broken here and there by wooden grills that slide back to admit the children or to let them pour forth. Through the grating is to be seen the clean, bare, yellow interior of true Japanese houses, the mats gleaming and a single painting or the characters of a short bit of poetry forming the sole decoration for the paper and plaster walls. A few of the houses have a tiny garden plot in front, but most of them open directly on the street, for our neighbors are not wealthy.

Garden Delights

It may be because most of the children have no garden of their own that they so love to come into ours. They slip quietly around the house or down the steep steps that climb the hill, in groups of three or four. Now and then they come in greater numbers, but not often. They circle the lake, staring at the fishes and perhaps attempting to dip up a few of the myriad polwogs that wiggle about near the shore. Nothing is harmed; almost nothing is touched.

Out on the street the children fill the narrow channel of traffic as soon as the sun comes up, and the little boy who is apprenticed at the green grocer's diminutive shop is the last figure moving about at night, as he slips into their grooves the amado of wood that make of the shop front a blank wall.

I do not know the games the children play. Some of them a very few, are familiar. At the New Year every boy has a kite and every girl a batelore and shuttlecock. Some of the batelores are wondrous to behold, for on the under side they may have the face of a Japanese lady, a face made of painted silk and wadded until it stands out from the light padding; the hair is natural. When the girls' festival comes on the third day of the third month I know that the little girls have their displays of dolls, but I do not see them, for the true Japanese doll is not to be bandied about, but takes her proper place in the niche of honor that is in every house in Japan.

There is one game in which brightly colored cards are thrown to the ground with great force. There is another which is much like hop scotch. There is still another which requires only four hands for its playing, and which affords happiness even to the little geisha, who are supposed to be grown up. Baseball, the sport of a sport-loving country, has found a welcome home in the land of the Mikado.

The Candy Man

Sometimes a peddler will wander into the street. His coming is announced by whistle or drum. He will pause, slip from under his long shoulder pole, and let his two boxes of toys or his great counter of brilliant gewgaws rest on the ground while the children gather around. Again it may not be a peddler of toys but a vendor of Japanese sweets or colored ices, and the children who have a sen troop out to purchase a bit of sweetened mochi or dry rice cakes, while those without the necessary bit of copper stand around, their widened eyes fixed on the precious sweets which are not for them.

The voices of the children are raised as they rush about in their play, but from the 30 or 40 or 60 little throats there does not ascend such a volume of noise as would be expected in America. They are happy, smiling all day long, but they are not exuberant as they would be in the West. Their happiness is shown by their smiles, rather than their laughter.

Gooda-by! Gooda-by!

"Gooda-by! Gooda-by! Gooda-by!" One of the great events of the day has come. The Ijin San are coming home. The three white-faced foreigners who live in the house of the temple and who cannot talk except in a strange, incomprehensible manner, have rounded the corner by the tram way that is called Gazembo. They are smiling, but the children smile, too.

"Gooda-by! Gooda-by!" shout the childish voices. It is the only word they know that the Ijin San can un-

derstand. It is a greeting, a greeting of friendliness and courtesy. Over and over they say it. "Gooda-by!" comes the answer from the Ijin San, but as long as they are in sight the children stand and call out the foreign word again and again.

Suchi Ko-san lives just across from our front gate. I think she must be the child of poor parents, for her kimono are always of inferior materials and she has very few of them. Suchi Ko-san is very shy. Her thick black hair curls about her little head in a manner that is strange to the Land of the Rising Sun, where most locks are straight. Suchi Ko-san is shy, but she has been favored by the queer Ijin San, and when they round the corner she runs to them, certain of the care of a hand, as she smiles and puts her face into theirs. Two white rabbits were given Suchi Ko-san by the Ijin San. She keeps them in a wooden cage before her front door, and when the Ijin San come out of their gate,

sooner, because she feared the invitation would be passed from child to child and perhaps we would have guests from as far away as the Gate of the Tiger, which is where we transfer when we ride to work.

In the morning we had two more Ijin San over for breakfast, that they, too, might see the children and the Christmas tree, and while we were still at breakfast one youngster came rushing in, wearing his nightclothes, as he had not waited to dress on awakening for fear that he would be too late.

The Children Gather

The front yard began to fill with the children, each dressed in the best kimono and each holiday bent, but each very shy, for this was a strange thing, this being the guest of the Ijin San. And then the shoji were thrown back, for the sun of the bright December day was warmer than the little pot of burning charcoal. As the shoji were opened, the children began to pour in. There were 30, there were 40, there were 50. They crowded into the room and sat on the floor in rows. There were 60. They began to fill the adjoining room. There were 70. It seemed there was room for no more. There were 80, there were 90, there were 100, there were 130, and the house could not hold them all, so that some had to stand in the garden, but in Japan the shoji that make the side of a house can be lifted away and then garden and house are all one.

Then O Hana San, in a few words, told the children that today was the birthday of the Great Teacher of the Ijin San, just as April 8 is the birthday of the Buddha, and that the Ijin San honored their Teacher by giving of gifts to others.

The Ijin San stepped to the free and began to cut down the presents. The children crowded around, and each one wanted all he saw, but there was no pushing and no shouting and no grabbing, for the happiness of the Japanese does not take the form of boisterousness, and apparently they never forget, even the youngest of them, to hide violent desire and selfishness. With the candy and the mikans and the toys, there was a gift for each child, for O Hana San had sent out at the last minute and had increased the store we had bought for 30 children.

It was then that Moto Ko-san, standing up in the midst of the hundred gayly-clad little figures seated on the floor, turned to us and bowed and voiced her thanks. And then O Hana San, first telling them how to say it, had Moto Ko-san lead the rest, counting, "Ichi, ni, son: Merry Kurisamasu!"



NOT since "Dardanelle," say the dealers in popular songs, has there been such a fast seller as that curious blend of bucolic melody and jazz to which American youngsters in city and country alike are fox-trotting these evenings. It is selling at the rate of 35,000 copies a day, and it promises to become a national nuisance, but one such as fast sellers have.

"The Intruder" was looked up in a tower just as the curtain went down, and when the handclapping was long continued he used to send out one of the minor players to remind the audience that Mr. Goodwin in his character of the hero was now shut away from all sight and hearing, he begged to send his thanks by proxy.

Elmer Rice, everyone who has ever seen a lino type will believe, was once a newspaper man, for he named one of the characters in his new play Shrdlu. This is the way the second row of letters on a lino type keyboard frequently appeared in newspaper columns, to the great mystification of readers, until composing-room foremen forbade the operators to send "pi" lines through their machines.

The characterization by Lord Rosbery of the proposed Scottish national war memorial as a jelly mold is recalling, to many persons other apt if cutting comments of the same order. It was Samuel Butler who described Charing Cross and Cannon Street stations in London as the Two Bebe-moths, and the Tate Gallery is familiarly known as the Frosted Wedding Cake. Albert Hall, London, has been called a Mushroom and a monstrous caricature of the Colosseum. Certain

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Tokyo Children in Holiday Costume

at the station wishing to go to the town which the car had recently left. If the majority wanted the car to turn back, they had their way.

The current agitation against recital speeches in the theater recalls Nat Goodwin's dislike of appearances in acknowledgment of applause. In "The Intruder" he was looked up in a tower just as the curtain went down, and when the handclapping was long continued he used to send out one of the minor players to remind the audience that Mr. Goodwin in his character of the hero was now shut away from all sight and hearing, he begged to send his thanks by proxy.

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"Thoroughly enjoyable and amusing—the play which has been long looked for."—L. A. N.
The Christian Science Monitor.

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MERTON OF THE MOVIES
WITH GLENN HUNTER, FLORENCE NASH
Harry Leon Wilson's story dramatized by
Geo. S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly
LAURETTE TAYLOR in "SWEET NELL"
EQUITY 48th St. THEA. Bryant Bldg.
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Tues. & Sat. at 2:30
Belmont Thea. 48th St. E'way. Bry. 0048
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
H. B. Warner in "You and I"
With Lucile Watson and a Perfect Personnel

The Bond of Peace

By REAR ADMIRAL RONALD A. HOPWOOD, C. B.

IT HAS been truly said, on both sides of the Atlantic, that the peace of the world depends, very largely, upon a close Anglo-American friendship, but I would suggest that, for practical results, something more is required. Material bonds, however, such as alliances or pacts based ultimately upon combinations of force, and formed to balance or control similar opposing groups, have always led to eventual disaster. What then is the alternative?

Seamen know, from practical experience, of a better way, and that in the spirit of fellowship of and for service, peculiar to the sea, exists the only bond which is absolutely reliable in every conceivable contingency. Unhampered by formula, rule, written agreement or material safeguard, it is difficult to define but impossible to mistake, while its very nature assures an equal potency, whether it inspire individuals or nations in binding them together.

Alliances have been formed, hitherto, primarily in the interests of the contracting parties themselves, wherein lies their fatal flaw: a bond for service to others is the only practical way of eliminating this certain source of corrosion, however visionary it may sound. Here is an instance of such a bond, and a view of the results which it achieved, is it too much to believe that it was given to us "for our example"?

Drake's Fellowship of Service

Few, perhaps, remember, then, that it was simply the establishment of a fellowship of service, founded at the spiritual crisis of Drake's voyage into the new world of his day, in 1577-1580, which alone averted disaster, so that he was able to lay the keel of that Ship of State, whose modern descendants are the British Empire and the United States of America, whose destinies on that voyage were quite literally carried in the same frail boat, originally the Pelican of 100 tons, but better known as the Golden Hind, renamed or "hallowed" in token of the new spirit which came to her.

The circumstances are worth recalling. Sir Julian Corbett, writing of Drake and of the upheaval caused in his native town of Tavistock at Whitsuntide, 1549, when King Edward VI Prayer Book was first ordered to be read, says:

"Peer into the mists that flit shroud his birth and all is dark, till on a sudden the veil is riven in an outburst of Catholic fury. Then while the flash of the explosion illuminates the scene, a small party of desperate Protestants are seen flying for their lives, and in their midst a blue-eyed curly-haired child scarce out of babyhood, who is Francis Drake."

From his nursery in the "hull of a ship" in the Medway, he passed to a school of "hard service," before the mast in a small Channel trading vessel, and so began the story of the "Influence of Sea Power," so far as the English-speaking nations are concerned, which brings us to yet another Whitsuntide.

"On Whitsun Eve being the 24 May in the year 1572 Captain Drake set sail out of the Sound of Plymouth" on the voyage which led to his being granted his first vision of the Pacific, the sea of the New World, from the isthmus of Panama. While British citizens may remember the date of the sailing with gratitude, as that of their modern "Empire Day," to the

whole English-speaking world comes a message of far greater significance, in that it fell on "Whitsun."

For the vision vouchsafed at Panama led directly to the voyage of circumnavigation which cut the first furrow, or laid the keel for the English-speaking nations. The great voyage started in December, 1577, but in July, 1578, its success was in peril.

Doughty's Mutiny

The trouble was simple to explain, namely, the acutest "unrest" between the "gentlemen" and the "mariners" who sailed with Drake, fostered and fanned, for reasons which are still veiled in mystery, by Thomas Doughty, who was Drake's "own familiar friend."

At Port St. Julian, just north of Magellan Straits, Doughty was tried "as near as might be to the course of our laws in England" for hazarding the success of the voyage, and being found guilty, was executed.

Material force, however, failed, as always, to settle what was essentially a spiritual problem, so efficiently had Doughty's evil work been done that matters went from bad to worse, until the dissension reached its crisis on Aug. 11, 1578.

What would have happened to the English-speaking nations if Drake's voyage and Drake himself had come to an end on that day, one cannot say; what actually did happen an eye witness has told us:

"Our General made divers speeches to the whole company, persuading us to love, unity, obedience and regard of our voyage. And for better confirmation thereof willed every man the next Sunday following to prepare himself to receive the Communion as Christian brethren and friends ought to do, which was done in very reverent sort, and so with good contentment every man went about his business."

So our keels were laid in the establishment of a fellowship for service.

The material crisis of the voyage came later, when the Golden Hind, upon which depended the course of the world's history, lay in peril on a rock off Celebes for 24 hours. Wealth "enough to make a miser weep to think on it," was jettisoned, together with armament, so that she might float again.

Significant Parallels

To the imaginative, at least, there have been presented, in the recent stormy years, many remarkable and almost significant parallels between the critical phases of Drake's arduous voyage, upon our common birthday, to speak, launched by his labors then and later.

Something, for example, closely akin to the jettisoning of wealth and armament, was agreed upon at Washington, so that, spiritually lightened, we, too, might float again, it may be so that we might chart the unknown together, as Drake did: "So that those who come after shall by no means lose their way."

In the bond which those great mariners and gentlemen sealed, and literally sanctified upon our common birthday, was neither compulsion, written agreement, guarantee, or material safeguard. They took a better way, knowing, as mariners still know, that in the inspiration and guidance of the spirit of service is to be found true freedom. Indeed, did not such a spiritual bond for service, between free nations, point to an even greater and more perfect freedom still, it might well be called the "Freedom of the Seas."

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

New Uses for Silhouette Pictures

THERE has been desultory interest in silhouette pictures for some time, but neither the retail shops nor the manufacturers seemed to take it seriously enough to provide the silhouette pictures cut out of black paper and ready for mounting and framing. Then, suddenly, in the novelty shops which handle foreign goods, lovely dainty, die-cut silhouette pictures appeared. Soon after, the same sort of silhouette pictures, made by American manufacturers, were offered for sale. Now the art or gift shop which does not carry these fragile bits of paper is the exception.

Silhouette pictures are lovely when mounted on white mat stock, covered with glass and framed in black. There is, at present, a revived interest in the gummed black paper binding, and it is used a great deal with the silhouette picture. Instead of applying the paper binding directly to the glass, as was the old method, several thicknesses of cardboard strips are glued together, and then glued to the glass, and the binding is put on over this, giving the effect of a wooden frame. This binding is especially good to use with silhouettes for it is inexpensive and can be changed as often as one finds a lovelier silhouette picture to replace the one already framed.

Silhouette pictures—especially of dancing figures—mounted on white are used a great deal in making trays. Small trays will show a bit of scenery. For use under vases to protect the finish of the tables circles of glass from four to eight inches across are ornamental. Under these are placed silhouette pictures mounted either on white or colored cardboard, with a piece of felt on the bottom to protect the table. The whole is bound together with gummed picture-binding of a color matching the mounting of the silhouette. On top of this binding, a strip of gold lace is glued.

Variety of Subjects

Parchment lamp shades and the small parchment shields used for wall fixtures are being decorated with silhouette pictures. These, especially the scenic effects, are to be had in all sizes from two inches to two feet square. There is a size for every size and shape of lamp shade. These are pasted on glass carefully to the outside of the shade, if the desire is to have them visible in the daytime. When they are to show

coat of white shellac, which tends to preserve the pictures.

Artists make tiny silhouette portraits, which are worn mounted outside of lockets. These portraits have appeared—in larger sizes—at exhibitions, and have been admired. It seems, however, that the silhouette is more popular as an ornament than as a portrait. Indeed, for the purpose of ornamentation, the silhouette pic-

ture seems due for universal popularity. One reason for this is that it is inexpensive, the die being cut by machinery. The choice of subjects wends its way from medallions showing men in knee breeches and ruffles and ladies in hoop skirts to bits of scenery in which the detail is so fine that one seems to be looking at an etching instead of at a cut-out paper silhouette.

Vanity cases, painted tin candy boxes, brass and copper book ends that have flat surfaces on which to paste them, are showing silhouettes. Stationery is revealing a family portrait done in black ink. Illustrations for magazines and books have suddenly begun to exhibit the fad. Artists who do pen and ink illustrations seem to be unconsciously adding more ink to their work through the influence of the silhouette.

New Appreciations

Ready-cut silhouette pictures are appearing on lamp bases, as well as shades, and usually they are related pictures. The same scene will not be exactly duplicated, but the outlines of the silhouettes will be the same, and the detail of one will be as fine as the detail of the other.

Small silhouette pictures are placed to good advantage in medallion frames. Some of these do not appear on white backgrounds but on a color that harmonizes or contrasts with the room in which it is to be used. I saw one on a bright green ground, and another on the color known as American Beauty. The effect is surprisingly good.

Even painted furniture is decorated with silhouette pictures. One of the nice things about using the paper silhouettes on furniture is that when one tires of this decoration, it can be removed with a sponge and warm water and the surface finish will not have been harmed.

For place cards and favors, the silhouettes are very popular. The very small size is used to paste on plain white cards. If the larger ones are used, a triangular piece of cardboard smaller than the silhouette is formed into a standard to support the picture. This is made by folding the triangle of cardboard and pasting one-half to the back of the silhouette.



When the other half is bent at a right angle to the back of the silhouette, it forms a firm standard.

A wonderful way to amuse the youngsters on rainy afternoons is to give them silhouette paper (it is black on one side and white on the other), small scissors, an illustrated magazine, a sheet of carbon paper and a pencil, and let them trace off the illustrations and cut out silhouettes.

To Clean Tan Leather Shoes

Peel a white potato and cut it in halves. Rub this well into the leather, leaving no part untouched. Let this dry on, then polish the shoes with a cloth, using a light, quick movement. A little turpentine put on a flannel cloth is also a good cleaner for tan leather. A few drops of lemon or orange juice will give a brilliant polish to any leather. Olive oil, with a brisk after polish, will brighten patent leather.

Candy Bonbons

Into the white of one egg beaten lightly, mix powdered sugar until stiff. Add maple syrup to flavor. Drop in, a few at a time, halves or quarters of walnut or other desired nut meats. Drop from a fork on paper. Leave to dry over night.

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Chicken Recipes

Chicken Pudding

AN IMPROVEMENT on old-fashioned chicken pie, is chicken pudding. Cut up two chickens, if a good-sized pudding is wanted, and fry them in a very hot saucepan with chopped salt pork and a few slices of onion. The frying is merely to seal the outside, and five minutes is ample time to allow for this. Fill the saucepan half-full of boiling water, season with salt and pepper, and stew the chicken until it is quite tender. Remove from the water and place in a baking dish. Make a batter with flour, milk, a tablespoonful of butter and three eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately. Pour this over the chicken and bake. Roll down the water in which the chicken was stewed, thicken with flour and butter, and serve in a sauceboat with the pudding.

Fried Spring Chicken

Cut up three half-grown chickens in small pieces, salt and flour well, have the lard hot and fry to a light brown. When done, take up, pour out all of the lard but a tablespoonful. Reheat, sprinkle in a tablespoonful of flour, and when it browns pour in a cupful of sweet milk. As soon as it boils, pour over the chicken. Be sure to use plenty of pepper and salt.

Boiled Chicken

Put the boiled chicken on a dish, garnish with parsley and rings of hard-boiled eggs and serve with celery sauce.

Chicken Soup

Select a well-grown chicken, dress and put in a soup-kettle. Cover with 3 quarts of boiling water, set on the stove and let simmer three hours; add a teaspoonful of salt, 3 large tablespoonfuls of rice and a slice of onion. Let simmer an hour longer. Take the chicken out, pour the soup in a tureen and serve.

Chicken Timbales

Melt 2 teaspoonfuls butter and add one-fourth cupful of bread crumbs, very fine, and one-half cupful of milk; cook five minutes. Add 1 pint cold, finely chopped chicken, 1 tablespoonful chopped parsley and 2 eggs well beaten. Season with salt and pepper. Bake in buttered molds set in a pan of hot water, 20 minutes.

Small cake pans may be used, but the timbales may be easily turned out on a platter when done. A sauce for

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Growing Winter Bouquets in Summer

GROWING straw flowers and ornamental grasses for winter bouquets carries its own reward. A raffia basket filled tastefully with combinations of "everlastings" and ornamental grasses is a thing of beauty. Wall pockets, too, of woven reed, enameled tin, or polychrome, which the art shops are furnishing, holding sprays of Chinese Lantern Plant, or bouquets of everlastings, lend themselves artistically to indoor decorative schemes.

Ordinary garden culture should be employed in growing these materials, the secret of success lying in the cutting of the flowers at the proper stage of development. It should be done while the blossoms are only half-expanded, after which they must be tied in small bunches and hung heads downward on a line in the house to dry. The reason for suspending them downward is to preserve the natural position of the foliage and flower. If dried erect, the leaves will wilt and droop down parallel with the stems and the flowers hang there. If cut while half-expanded, they complete unfolding while drying and preserve their natural appearance, whereas if too mature, the petals bend backward and the flowers fall apart when dry.

Among the annual "everlastings," helichrysum is a splendid choice. Its shades of yellow, orange, crimson, rose, pink and purple are brilliant and showy. The rosettes offer more delicate shades, like soft-pink, white, lavender and violet, with silvery foliage and silky flowers. These work in well with the brilliant colors. Ammuhum is a very pretty white flower of delicate form. Acroclium is a graceful daisy-like flower of a bright rose color with yellow center. An entirely different type is gomphrena, having clove-like heads of magenta, pink, orange and white. These little flower heads are beautiful combined with helichrysum and ornamental grasses.

Quantitatively charming is the Chinese lantern plant. Pretty balloon-like husks resembling Chinese paper lanterns swing on slender stems. The colors range from orange to crimson. In drying the "lanterns," the branches may be hung in any position desired, care being taken that the lanterns hang freely and gracefully and do not droop against the stems.

Another very attractive everlasting is globe's thistle. Saucy, bristly globe-shaped flowers adorn a thistle-like foliage. It has long stems, dries easily, and should be cut when the first tufts of blue appear.

Then there is sea holly, retaining well the pretty steel-blue of its globular flowers. And Gypsophila, its petal-like forming miniature snow-white balls. Xeranthemum is lovely, too, for winter bouquets, with its silvery foliage and silky flowers of pink, white and purple.

Statice, or old-fashioned lavender, should not be overlooked in the "everlasting" garden. Its upright cups dry well, preserving form and color. Statice latifolia, or perennial sea lavender, produces great lacy sprays of tiny pale-lavender flowers, but does not dry quite as well as the annual types, nor have so much color.

Old-fashioned Honesty, or "Peter's Pence," has quite naturally become new-fashioned. It retains all the silvery beauty when dried that it displays when growing in the garden.

The ornamental grasses, delight-

fully quaint and beautiful, furnish an excellent foliage or background for the straw flowers. Briza, an annual, is a plant of marvelous charm. Little heart-shaped seed clusters are poised on such slender stems that they are almost constantly in motion. Nebulose, or "Cloud Grass," is a grass producing fine, misty blooms that retain their attractiveness exceedingly well after being dried; it forms most graceful material for dried bouquets.

The seeds of all the foregoing may be planted out of doors in early summer.

Tinting Walls

In using the various commercialized finishes for tinting or coloring walls, a few precautions must be taken. First the walls must be clean, wiped off well with a wall brush or a broom having a piece of wool or cotton material tied over it. This is to remove dust and keep the finish from looking muddy. Prepare the finish according to instructions on the package. It will look much darker when first mixed than when dry on the wall. It may be made more reduced than the instructions direct and is more easily put on if a fifth more of water is used.

To put it on a ceiling, use a white-wash brush, and on the handle slip a piece of a tin can, a hole cut through for the brush handle. This is to keep the drip from the worker and the floor. Even a rag wrapped around the brush handle helps in this way. Use a fairly long stroke in brushing on, and do not brush it out as one does with paint. If brushed too much it is uneven and does not cover the surface. Tinting is very inexpensive, and can be applied to rough or smooth walls, and even over a plain wall paper.

Butter the Bowl

When the ball of light, spongy dough for yeast-raised rolls, buns, or "bread doughnuts" is turned from the bowl to the floured board for cutting out and shaping, scraping off with a spoon what usually adheres to the bowl, packs and makes little heavy lumps of it. If the bowl is lightly but thoroughly buttered or greased before the ball of kneaded dough is put into it for the final raising in that shape, it will turn out on the board, when light, with scarcely a touch from fingers or spoon, saving both the scraping and the time required otherwise for the final raising in pans, or on the board, if feathery doughnuts are being made.

Have You Ever Made a Veal Salad?

It is one of the finest of all the meat salads. Make it the same as you would a chicken salad. Serve with mayonnaise dressing well seasoned with

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"THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE"

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Nucoa

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1923

EDITORIALS

PRESENT-DAY education is sound fundamentally. There can no longer be a question as to that. The true inner character of present-day education has burst into the open, for it proposes to espouse the most universally righteous cause of the hour, that of international understanding. The first World Conference on Education meets in San Francisco, beginning in the last week in June. Its stated purpose, heading its agenda, is to agree upon a plan for the promotion of good will and understanding which can be adopted as a definite program in schools the world over.

The World Conference on Education

Education, on the occasion of its very first world conference, pushes reading, writing, arithmetic, and all scholastic subjects into second position. It places all regular studies as subsidiary to the paramount international problem—peace, practical, intelligent peace. Therefore, present-day education is bound to make its way through the existing great entangling mesh of doubtful organization, mistaken policies, outworn methods, and uncertain aims. "A good cause makes a stout heart and a strong arm," says a proverb. When a man puts himself unqualifiedly back of a righteous cause, his whole life takes on a richer tone of success, and well-being. When a nation makes a righteous cause, like that of woman suffrage or of prohibition, a part of its constitution, that nation, whatever else may be its faults, is building a structure of adamant. So, if the educators representing the educational systems of the civilized world, meeting in California within the next few days, officially adopt the program as tentatively undertaken in the agenda, the people of those nations may reasonably take hope in the future of education.

"Teachers," "schools," and "pupils" are not the type of words which excite the public ear to tense listening; but statesmen, the public press and public opinion would be forced to cease their activities in the promotion of international peace if they could not depend upon the schools to educate the growing citizens of the world in an intelligent enthusiasm for such an objective. It, therefore, behooves statesmen to esteem educators; it behooves the public press to play up this courageous step of the educators, which may have more to do with the actual establishment of international peace than any other agency or group of agencies, and it behooves the public to give the educators a support that is positive and unmistakable. "A good cause needs help," runs a maxim. "War cannot be successfully abolished except through the complete mobilization of all peace powers for peace purposes," wrote Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan recently in the *Journal of the National Education Association*.

Educators are thinkers. They think their way along, and they think with a conscience, which means that the general direction of their advance will be right, for the right of anything is accomplished by thinking. It is only when people do not think that things go wrong. Again, within the last few years a large amount of practical teaching has featured school work, many practical subjects being now taken for granted in the curricula. Consequently, the plans to be finally adopted by the conference will carry the mark of practicality and practicality. They, themselves, say: "This conference is called for the purpose of working out definite objectives which can be put into practice immediately in the various educational systems of the world."

If the educators of the world, in conference and realizing that they are the keepers of the future and that education is the "debt eternal," openly assume the responsibility of effectually developing those ethical values necessary to enable the peoples of the earth to live together in friendship and to regard racial traits and national rights without jealousy, the honor and gratitude of the present and all future generations will be their due. If these educators succeed in arranging for a series of international readers and histories which would make current in the schools of all nations the ideas and ideals which each nation deems of universal worth, a marvelously ideal mission will have been brought down to the concrete.

ECONOMISTS, and politicians as well, to say nothing of those of the general public who aspire to no classification whatever in the ranks of

Labor as an Employer

agitators or expounders, have the opportunity to devote a little serious thought to the anomalous situation in the West Virginia coal fields. There a mine, owned and controlled by members and officials of a labor union, is shut down because of a controversy with workers who are members also of a labor union. Strange as it may seem, the directing owners of the mine insist that it be operated, if at all, as an "open-shop" industry. Officers and directors of the United Mine Workers are equally insistent that it be operated, if at all, as a "closed shop." And there you have it.

The property over which the controversy has arisen is that of the Coal River Collieries at Ashford, in the State named. The mine represents an estimated value of about \$2,500,000, the stock being owned by members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The officers of the coal company are executives of the railway brotherhood. The controversy is an interesting one because the mine is located in a district where the mine workers are carrying on a campaign to force the unionization of all properties not now controlled by the "closed-shop" policy. It is pointed out that all the mines in this section, whether unionized or not, pay their workers on the basis of the scale fixed by agreement with the United Mine Workers. So it appears that there is no dispute over wages or working hours. The end sought

by the miners' union is the acceptance by the employers of domination by the workers and their national organization, presumably with the liability to be closed at any time by the calling of a sympathetic strike or a general strike in the coal-mining industry. The employers, themselves affiliated with a labor union as powerful perhaps as that of the United Mine Workers, insist that they will not voluntarily accept this hazard.

Many interesting aspects are presented. Their consideration is important, as the question affects the whole coal-mining industry. It is the desire of the United Mine Workers, as has long been apparent, to control absolutely every coal-producing property in the United States. Independent operators in the southeastern sections of the country have long opposed the unionization of their mines, and it has been charged that their motives were selfish or ulterior. It is hardly to be expected that such a charge can be made by one labor union against another. Possibly no more persuasive argument has ever been offered in support of the "open shop" than that presented by the action of members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers when they find themselves in the position of employers.

IN THE tangled skein of the Far East almost any happening may affect materially others not seemingly cognate. Whether or no more is meant than meets the eye, often more transpires than at first appears likely. Thus the shift in the Chinese Government, which promises to follow President Li's retirement, will have a bearing on the settlement of the dispute between Japanese and American companies over wireless rights in the land. While the ministerial crisis is not connected directly with this controversy, it is held that the effect of any probable change will be to make American success more certain.

Wireless Tangles in the Orient

The story is soon told. In 1921, the Federal Telegraph Company of Delaware closed an agreement with the Peking Department of Communications under which it contracted to link China and the United States by a \$13,000,000 wireless system. R. P. Schwerin, president of the American concern, had reached Shanghai with a corps of engineers, ready to start construction there on what was to be the first of five great stations, when all advance was checked by representations made at the capital by Tokyo. The Japanese claim is that by a grant issued in February, 1918, the Chinese Naval Office authorized in favor of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha a thirty-year monopoly over all radio construction in the Republic. Under this, the Tokyo corporation began building at Peking in 1918, though the station is not yet in working order. If this fact militates against any fait accompli talk, the monopoly argument is weakened by the fact of the construction of a French wireless station at Yunnanfu, capital of Yunnan, under an agreement with the Indo-Chinese Government.

The Washington Administration is standing firmly behind the Federal company, insisting that the Mitsui concession is based on assertions of preferential privileges which cannot be reconciled either with American treaty rights under the 1858 agreement or with the fundamentals of the open-door policy, now officially accepted. Tokyo, on the other hand, holds the Mitsui contract valid because granted by Peking three years before the American concession. It is also contended that a monopoly is necessary from a practical point of view, as two competing companies would not find enough traffic to make business pay. Finally, they say that the Nine-Power Pact provides only for future equality of commercial opportunity in China and cannot affect contractual rights existing before the document was signed.

If it be held that this debate is particularly unfortunate, falling just when Japanese-American relations are again undergoing the strain of differences of opinion as to the rights of Japanese nationals resident in "the States," also may it be said that the cloud is possessed of the proverbial lining. For it is well, obviously, to have a test case of the Open Door theory, now not less than internationally defined, and here it is, clear-cut and striking deep. Moreover, there is provided a tribunal to pass upon the matter in the Board of Reference for China, provided for under the Washington agreement. This body has not yet been established in personnel, but will be set up immediately upon the French ratification of the conference treaties, which is now expected in a near future.

A GLANCE at a geographical globe shows that the Arctic Ocean is the smallest of all the oceans; also that it is dotted with small islands. That these islands will acquire unwonted value when air commerce is established throughout this region is undoubted, and that such commerce will be established in the comparatively near future appears quite certain.

Polar Air Roads for Commerce

It is customary to think of going to China in terms of east and west, but not of north and south, and yet the northerly route is far nearer in point of actual distance. After the discovery that the world was round until close to a century ago, many efforts were made—the names of Hudson, Froisher, and Sir John Franklin suggest themselves—to open up the northern route, but without success. Today attention is once more being turned seriously in this direction, but with the air as the medium of traffic.

In this connection an interesting statement has recently been made by the Arctic explorer, Dr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, which dissipates many time-honored fallacies regarding air navigation in the Polar regions. Speaking generally but deliberately, he says the average educated man's ideas of the Arctic area have come down to him as a heritage from the Greeks and Romans, rather than as the product of modern observation and the study of meteorology. As a simple example, instead of the

temperature north of the Arctic circle being exceptionally low throughout the entire twelve months, it frequently rises above 90, and occasionally even to 100, degrees in the shade. Then, instead of there being an absence or deficiency of vegetation in these regions, there are some thirty varieties of ferns, 250 of lichens, and more than 750 of flowering plants, such as timothy, blue grass, dandelions, primroses, various sedges and such like. Further, more than 75 per cent of the land within the Arctic circle during the summer is free from snow, and in many respects is not unlike typical prairie land.

As to the difficulties which would be encountered in air navigation in this region, Dr. Stefansson maintains it is simply a question of obtaining reliability and endurance of machinery—in exactly the same manner in which these factors had to be reckoned with by Hawker, Alcock, and the other long-distance fliers, whether over land or sea. From this standpoint, the recent announcement that the ZR-1, now being completed at Lakehurst, N. J., will fly across the North Polar area in the spring or summer of 1924, assumes great significance. Its initial trip, moreover, is planned, not as an exploratory flight, but strictly as a commercial venture, which makes it all the more important and remarkable. That the conquest of the northern sections of the globe is in sight, so far as the air regions are concerned, at any rate, seems assured. It is just a question which nation will make the primary trip and which will develop most successfully the opportunities and the possibilities which will thereby be opened to the world.

UNDUE concern has been shown over the steadily receding prices of commodities and the recent heavy liquidation of securities on the stock exchanges. The decline in oil, cotton, wheat, corn, sugar, and copper prices has been quite severe in some cases, and those who have speculated on the long side of these commodities have lost money. Naturally, this has led to some misgivings as to the future of business. But the fact is, these price declines have been for the most part in line with the natural order of things. The economic world is simply getting back to normal conditions.

The cost of living is still about 60 per cent above pre-war times, and for some time past has shown little inclination to recede. With falling commodity prices there should soon be a tendency toward easier living conditions. However, wages are high, and about every man in the United States who wants work can find it. This means great buying power. It is, therefore, easy to understand, despite pessimistic utterances, why the retail trade as a whole is able to report an enormous business, many lines breaking all previous records. It also accounts for the reports of record-breaking freight car loadings for this season of the year.

An announcement of much interest is that in three months ended June 1, United States imports have actually exceeded exports by approximately \$150,000,000. Last month's excess of imports over exports amounted to \$51,000,000. A trade balance adverse to the United States has excited some discussion, and even apprehension. But there is no cause for alarm. The large imports are mainly due to the industrial activity in the United States. These imports will be very largely instrumental in helping the European countries to recover their equilibrium and pay their debts to the United States. As pointed out by Secretary Hoover: "It must be obvious that in the long run the buying power of foreign countries for our export trade depends upon the volume of goods that are bought by us from them."

It has been asserted by some that the United States can get along very well without the help of foreign countries, as foreign commerce has constituted a comparatively small part of its trade. This is a fallacy that is becoming increasingly evident. It is true that foreign trade in past years has been small compared with the international commerce of other nations. But productive capacity of the United States has been tremendously increased. The World War was in large part responsible for this. An outlet for the increased surplus must be found. There is an urgent demand abroad for many of the commodities produced in America. When credit is restored, the European demand should take care of any surplus production of the United States.

Editorial Notes

PRESIDENT HARDING's action in pardoning twenty-seven of the federal prisoners convicted of violating purely war-time laws will be welcomed as most auspicious and opportune by hundreds who have been watching the fate of these men for many months past. In this connection it may be recalled that about a year ago President Harding declared unequivocally, when referring to these "political" prisoners, that he would never pardon any criminal who was guilty of preaching the destruction of the Government by force. Hence presumably he has his good reasons for refusing the applications for a pardon in twenty-one other cases. Anyhow, now that the war is so completely a thing of the past, it should be taken for granted that these "political" offenses are no longer to be thought of in the way in which they were six or seven years ago.

ANNOUNCEMENT that the Soviet Government has assumed all claims which may be brought against the American Relief Administration after that organization leaves Russia certainly looks as if it intended to take care of the welfare of its peoples from now on. If out of the Bolshevik Administration arises a stable government, pledged to law and order, which is more than possible, therein will be contained a lesson worth considering by all those who in the past have seen in it no possibilities of good. A safe general rule is to wait a little while before passing irrevocable judgment.

A Political Parallel: 1823-1923

By AN OBSERVER OF POLITICS

(Second Article)

IN 1824 the House of Representatives, as a result of the failure of any nominee to secure a majority in the electoral college, elected John Quincy Adams President. The action was widely unpopular, as Andrew Jackson had polled a plurality of both the popular and the electoral votes. Furthermore, the acceptance of the post of Secretary of State by Henry Clay aroused charges of a corrupt bargain by the friends of that statesman whose votes defeated Jackson and installed Adams.

It is possible now, 100 years after Jackson's defeat, that political history may repeat itself. Intimate friends of Mr. Henry Ford quote him as having said that there will be four tickets in the field in 1924: the Republican, Democratic, a third party, and the Ford ticket. Whether he said it or not, it is quite a plausible prognostication. Organizations like the Committee of Forty-Eight and the Farmer-Labor Party are likely to have a ticket of their own, unless, indeed, they reach out to take Ford into their camp. But supposing there are four tickets—one headed by the redoubtable Michigan manufacturer and his unquestioned vote-getting capacity—it is wholly possible, in such event, that no nominee will get a majority of all the electoral votes. In that event, the Sixty-Eighth Congress, which was elected in 1922 and takes office next December, will elect the President. And mark! the members of that body will not vote as individuals, but by states, each state voting as a unit. This fact is of vital importance. It is not probable, for example, that any radical candidate like Ford could carry New York under any conditions. In his individual case, it is made even more improbable by the very heavy Jewish vote in that State, which, it is believed, would be cast against him. But while, in the electoral college, New York casts 45 votes, in the House of Representatives it would cast but one. The favor of Nevada alone would offset the hostility of the Empire State of the Union!

But this does not tell the whole story. The members of Congress who will, if that duty shall be imposed upon them, select the President have already been elected. They are, with three exceptions, either Republicans or Democrats. The states stand: Republican 23, Democratic 20, and five states in which the delegation is tied. Will they, then, vote simply for the Republican or the Democratic nominee, supposing that either of the other candidates should have rolled up a tremendous popular plurality in the country?

It is a question worth considering. Let us suppose, for example, that Michigan has voted overwhelmingly for Ford, taking Ford merely as an example of the independent candidate. The election goes to the House, but the Michigan delegation in Congress is virtually solidly Republican. Would they cast the vote of their State for the Republican nominee, or for the man who had carried the State? If they did the former, what hope would they have of future preferment in the districts which had elected Ford, only to be cheated by their sitting representatives? This situation may be multiplied as many times as there are states, because no political observer can doubt that, with a quadrangular fight, many states will be lost to the old parties which are now represented in Congress by either Democrats or Republicans.

But suppose that the members of the House of Representatives should vote strictly along party lines. Let us consider what the result would be in such case. As I have already noted, the House stands: Republican, 23 states; Democratic, 20, and tied delegations (Maryland, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, and New Jersey), 5. Under the precedent set at the election of John Quincy Adams, the states in which the delegations are tied have no vote. But Amendment XII of the Constitution distinctly provides that "a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice"—not of all the states voting. Twenty falls short of a majority of forty-eight. Should both Democrats and Republicans stick to their candidates, and no majority be obtained by any candidate, the Vice-President, if one shall have been elected, will be inaugurated as President under Amendment XII.

But here arises another complication. Under our present form of elections, the President and Vice-President elected on the same ticket, and seeking the support of the same electors, stand or fall together. If no vice-presidential candidate shall secure a majority of the electoral vote, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President from the two highest on the list. A majority of the Senate shall be necessary to a choice. The present Senate being Republican by eight, it is reasonable to anticipate that it could, without difficulty, select a Republican Vice-President in the event of the failure of the House to elect. But there stands in the path one possible difficulty. It is imaginable, at least, that in the turmoil of a quadrangular fight the Republican nominees might be third. The Constitution limits the Senate to a choice of one of the first two in the poll of the electoral college. There might fall upon a Republican Senate the melancholy choice of making either a Democrat or the head of one of the two radical tickets President of the United States.

In offering these facts for the consideration of readers, I can suggest no remedy for the dangers plainly threatening. Any man who can rally about him a sufficient following has a perfect right to be a candidate for President. If his strength at the polls is great enough, he will either be elected by the electoral college, or will compel the election to be taken to Congress. If the constitutional procedure involved in the latter action threatens evil, it is, nevertheless, constitutional, and must be followed. If there be any remedy, it must take the form of precaution. Should the two old parties make their conventions thoroughly representative of the public will—which, as a rule, they are not—the incentive to men to stand on or support independent tickets would be greatly lessened.

But if men, obviously the choice of large numbers of voters, are denied fair treatment in the nominating conventions, there will infallibly be independent tickets in the field. And if the head of one of these independent tickets should get a plurality of the popular vote and a plurality of the electoral vote, as did Andrew Jackson in 1824, and still be deprived of the presidency by intrigues and bargains in the House or Senate, the two old parties will suffer a long period of eclipse. It was precisely this method of defeating Jackson in 1824 that made him supreme in 1828 and for years following. The parallel is one for present-day politicians to study.

(A third article by the same writer, pointing out certain resemblances between political conditions today and those of 1823, will appear in an early number of *The Christian Science Monitor*.)